

TREND TOWARD  
MILITARISM IN  
SCHOOL DECRIED

Group Is Against Linking  
Compulsory Military Training  
With Education

WAR DEPARTMENT'S  
POWERS CRITICIZED

"Military Spirit Should Not  
Assert Itself in America,"  
Statement Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The present tendency toward military training in educational institutions was criticized here in a joint statement just released, by the signatures of a distinguished group of churchmen, educators, public officials and laymen.

"Military training should not be permitted in any high school," the statement said, and "it should be made compulsory in colleges and universities." It was declared "the American people were unaware to what extent the War Department is fostering the military spirit in schools, in contravention to American ideals."

The statement appeared in the form of a foreword to a pamphlet on Militarism written by Winthrop D. Lane of New York. The signers included: Senators Borah of Idaho, Norris of Nebraska, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Shipstead of Minnesota; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York; Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church; three college presidents, including Henry N. MacCracken of Vassar; Irving Mauren of Beloit and Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke; Representatives Huddleston of Alabama and Nelson of Wisconsin; Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, John Brophy, the Pennsylvania labor leader; Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; James Welton Johnson, secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor, and many others.

"It would be a tragedy," said the statement, "if at the very moment when such nations as France and Germany are outlawing war against each other, the military spirit should assert itself in the United States."

"At the very least military training should be rigidly excluded from the high schools. It does not provide the best form of physical training, it does not teach constructive citizenship, it tends to impart aggressive, even fanatical notions."

"We are convinced that it is alien to the best interests of our universities and to the highest ideals of learning that the War Department should be given so much power, and military

CONSIDERATION FOR  
WORKERS IS URGED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 7.—"Consideration in each individual case of the human needs of employees" is urged in a remarkable statement published here today over the signatures of 70 large industrial firms, which say:

"The safeguarding of workers' health, safety, comfort, and security is not in any sense philanthropy; it is good management and brings rewards in a healthy, loyal, stabilized working force."

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Special Legislative Session  
in Texas Declared Unlikely

Payment of Expenses by Individuals Held  
Illegal—Highway Inquiry to Be Continued

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 7 (Special).—Now that L. C. Sutton, Assistant Attorney-General, in an opinion held that it would be unauthorized and against public policy for the expenses of the proposed session of the Legislature to be paid for by private individuals or interests it is the general view of close observers here of the situation that the plans for the proposed session will be abandoned.

This belief prevails notwithstanding the announcement of the late Saturday, Speaker of the House of Representatives, that he has hopes of the Representatives and Senators agreeing to come to Austin at their own expense and that they will finance out of their own pockets the cost of any investigation that may be held by the House and of the trial if the Senate is called upon to convene as a court.

Cost Set at \$500,000.  
It has been conservatively estimated that the cost of the proposed special session, including the payment of witnesses and other expenses, would be approximately \$500,000. It would be a big financial burden for the legislators to meet on their own account, it is said, and it cannot be expected that they will do so. It is regarded as practically settled that Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson will not issue a proclamation for a special session of the Legislature.

Hal Moseley and John Cage, the two new members of the Highway Commission, appointed to the places made vacant by the resignations of Frank V. Lanham and Joe E. Burkett, have conferred with Dan Moody, Attorney-General, and promised their full cooperation in his further efforts to correct alleged abuses in the awarding of road construction and maintenance contracts. Mr. Moody has in preparation suits for the cancelling of road maintenance contracts in 31 counties on the excessive prices.

The reorganized Highway Commission has agreed to investigate these contracts and order their cancellation without going into court if they find conditions warranting such action. The new grand jury of the District Court will have before it all of the testimony taken before the Grand Jury which adjourned Nov. 30.

Rumors of Candidacies  
The report was circulated Saturday that Governor Ferguson and her husband had assured Judge Arthur C. Benson, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, that Mrs. Ferguson would not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Ferguson later issued a public statement declaring that neither he nor his wife had said that. He would not run for a second term.

Mr. Moody has received more than 4000 letters and telegrams commending him for his activities in the investigation of the highway commission contracts. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon him to make the race for a third term, with prospects at present that Mrs. Ferguson will be one of his opponents.

Mr. Satterwhite, in a telegram from Amarillo, said he would call a special session of the Legislature if he receives assurances a quorum will respond. He is to be in Washington this week for a stay of a few days.

## New Jury Impaneled

The newly-impaneled Travis County grand jury will begin its investigation of the Highway Department with all stenographic evidence of the former grand jury before it. When the session of the grand jury expired by limitation it had not completed investigation and made no report on findings. The staff of Mr. Moody will assist in the study of evidence before the last body and in presenting additional facts and newly discovered evidence.

Sixty-two members of the House

## KNOXVILLE GAS

## COMPANY SEEKS

## TO REDUCE RATES

Officials Believe Increased  
Consumption Will Bring  
Larger Revenue

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—A publicity visit seeking to cut the rate distinguishes the Knoxville Gas Company. This is regarded as unusual in view of the fact that many utilities are seeking increased rates.

But the gas company here figures that a lower price will increase consumption of its product and consequently increase revenue. As H. G. Bower, manager of the company, explains, "The policy of cutting the cost to the consumer and making our return by the sale of larger volume of our product is the plan on which we propose to work. To lower the price means less sales resistance. In other words, cheaper and better gas will mean that more people will buy and use it, and in volume we hope we can get our return."

The company plans to inaugurate a gas rate which will begin with a minimum charge of \$1.50. For what each customer uses over 200 cubic feet he will pay an additional proposed rate of \$1.25 per 1000 cubic feet, instead of \$1.25, the present rate.

Approval of the cut in rates must first be obtained from the state Public Utilities Commission. The company will ask the city to sponsor a proposal to inaugurate revised and lower gas rates.

have signed a petition to Mr. Satterwhite to call the special session if the Governor refuses. Only 50 are necessary to call, but 100 are required to transact business. Anticipating a ruling that private payment of the legislators' expenses would be illegal, Mr. Satterwhite had mailed letters to all members asking if they would attend the House session on his call at their own expense and the Governor falls to issue a call, the legislative investigation would appear to be blocked.

Prince May Participate  
in Ceremony in Ulster

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 7

THE Prince of Wales' proposed visit to Ireland, though not yet officially announced, attracts attention here as the first fruit of the new and more cordial Anglo-Irish relations resultant from the boundary settlement.

The Prince, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor understands, is likely to lay the foundation stone of the new Ulster Parliament house early this summer, also visiting the Free State.

## BEST PROSE TODAY

## IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

SAYS DR. H. S. CANBY

Students Who Need to Write  
Are Overlooked, He Tells  
English Teachers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1 (Special).—The best prose today is not found in the best magazines, said Dr. Henry Selden Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, speaking before the New England Association of English Teachers. "It is not the product of those who write for these high-class publications," he continued. "Rather it is being turned out in the columns of the American newspapers by so-called lowbrow reporters with no reputation whatever as a writer. His writings are full of meat of the sort America needs."

In their efforts to serve the student who wants to write, "educators appear to have overlooked the requirements of the student who 'needs to write,'" Dr. Canby asserted. Tempering the rigors of the older systems of rhetoric, he said, the tendency has been to go too far toward the other extreme.

Teachers should recast their methods from that angle of view, he believes. Only by a partial reapportioning of disciplinary measures can young writers be enabled to get the necessary preparation for good writing."

He continued:

While the man who does not have to write is writing better than in former years, it is true that the man who was born to write is writing as well as he should. Personally, I do not believe he is. And is the profession of writing on so high a plane as in the days of Emerson and Thoreau? I do not think so.

Certainly our present-day writers do not produce such perfect sentences as those of the past. There is less of rhetoric and more of the mind of the writer. I think the results would be better. If you would have the young writer power to discover his needs and then bring him to appreciate those needs, the results would be better American prose."

## ULSTER AND FREE STATE UNITE

## ON POINTS OF COMMON INTEREST

Unionists Relieved at Outcome of Boundary Negotiations

—Officials Tend Toward Reticence

By Special Cable

BELFAST, Dec. 7.—Amid the conflicting opinions as to the eventual result of the new treaty, there is no evidence of bad feeling. For the first time in many years, Ulster has seen the signature to an agreement which provides machinery for united action between the two governments of Ireland. It is felt that there are many problems of all-Ireland concern which, if tackled by the individual governments separately, would only be a source of constant friction and disturbance. Now the signatories of Ulster and the Free State agree to join hands on matters of common interest, leading to united action, and it is to be hoped, the elimination of the unnatural boundary line.

In nationalist circles here it is felt the time has now come to band themselves together for the preservation of their rights and the recovery of those already sacrificed. They must utilize their powers as a minority and face their responsibilities in the government of the six counties.

Attitude of Republicans  
While there is more or less general satisfaction among all classes at the result of the boundary conferences, one notices, even in official quarters, a tendency toward reticence, until the details of the settlement have been closely examined.

It would be to pretend that the Unionists are not relieved at the outcome of the negotiations. The boundary fixed by the 1920 act is now settled once for all and there is no further danger of the dismemberment of Ulster.

On the other hand, there is a feeling

FRANCE TO FIX  
VALUE OF FRANC;  
TO RAISE TAXES

Without Stabilized Currency,  
It Is Said, Balanced  
Budget Impossible

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Louis Loucheur, the Finance Minister, after passing the emergency bill, is asking approval of a comprehensive plan to purify French finances. The ministers are in accord, and it is anticipated that the program will be laid before the Chamber Thursday. Although there has been surprising unanimity in the doubt expressed on the choice of M. Loucheur, he will be judged by the actual measures he introduces. Naturally a general increase in taxation always arouses criticism and renders a minister unpopular.

But France has arrived at a point where it is realized that either adequate sacrifices must be made immediately or the position of the currency must become hopeless and in a fiscal crisis social upheavals become inevitable. In some respects it is no exaggeration to say that France in modern times has never been faced with such a serious problem. There is plenty of ground for cheerfulness if something substantial at last is done, but the sands are running low in the hourglass rapidly.

Taxation to Be Raised  
Procrastination followed by precipitation would begin to alarm many people with the result that the flight from the franc may be unchecked if there are further disappointments. Both Aristide Briand and M. Loucheur have decided on the following points:

(1) A balanced budget must be presented.

(2) A sinking fund must be established for repurchase of the floating debt.

(3) Taxation must be raised all round and the price of monopoly articles increased.

(4) Necessary legislation must be passed before the end of the year.

(5) Henri Benquerel, in accordance with indications already conveyed through diplomatic channels, is to proceed to Washington within a few weeks to resume the debt negotiations, while M. Loucheur will visit London and seek a settlement there.

(6) A more efficient collection of state credits will be organized and fraudulent taxpayers who should will be prosecuted.

(7) Technical means which will help to stabilize the franc will be applied.

Sinking Fund Plan  
It is useless for France to tackle one question separately. The floating debt may upset budgetary calculations, and a budget sincerely believed to be impossible unless the value of the franc is fixed. The terms of this axiom are interchangeable. It is not a partial solution which is wanted. Only a complete solution is useful.

What M. Loucheur has already done is merely to provide by inflation money to meet urgent treasury needs, and provide a counterpart to inflation in the shape of the present franc advance. Now he must go further and his project establishes direct and indirect taxes corresponding to all possible expenditure of the state. The sinking fund plan is not dissimilar to that of Paul Painlevé, but the latter was a more important modification. There will be grumbling at the obligation to pay heavily, but once Parliament passes the plan, it will be accepted by the people and French finances should be ameliorated almost magically in a short time.

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New Sky-Line Feature  
Will Rise 20 Stories

By a Staff Correspondent

San Francisco, Dec. 2

RISE 20 stories and costing \$9,000,000, a new skyscraper office building, distinguished by ultra modern appointments as well as by size and architectural beauty, will soon be added to San Francisco's skyline.

A basement garage for tenants, high speed elevators with self-leveling devices and "earthquake-proof" superstructure are features of this building which will occupy an entire block in the downtown district.

GOODWIN STIRS  
BENTON TO ACT

Attorney-General Begins  
Investigation of the  
Roper Case

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, started today an investigation into the charges made by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles of Massachusetts, that many men charged with and convicted of crimes have not been made to serve their sentences, due to the influence of prominent Boston politicians, the case of Charles Roper, particularly, being mentioned by the registrar.

It was said at the State House that Governor Fuller believed the investigation which the Attorney-General has started to be a proper one. It was also said that if the charges made by Mr. Goodwin are brought before the Attorney-General and proved under oath by that official and his assistants, and any illegal indictments should be sought.

Mr. Benton in referring to the charges made by the Registrar in which he had said that John F. Fitzgerald, Representative from old Ward 5, now Municipal Councilor-elect, had repeatedly interfered with the carrying out of the court's decrees said that in the course of the investigation Mr. Goodwin and many of the employees in his office will be questioned and that if sufficient evidence is introduced to warrant it, the entire matter will be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Benton explained that he did not think that the present session of the Suffolk County Grand Jury, which began today, would have the case before it, but he said that a special session would be called if the facts permit. He said that Mr. Goodwin has many of his assistants even now at work going back over the records in the Charles Roper case, as far as February, 1915.

It was this case that Mr. Goodwin charged as showing a "disgraceful alliance between a man holding a high political office and those officials in whose duty it is to punish crime."

In a new statement in which he renewed his charges against John F. Fitzgerald, Mr. Goodwin said:

"First, he is declared to have said: 'Everybody in politics these days has to help out his friends. Just stand up for the law and you will see Republicans as well as Democrats come in to intercede for some friends.' Here is testimony from an expert, and it is not necessary for me to say more."

"Second, he is credited with saying: 'I know I am up at the State House, and naturally come to me for assistance, but, understand, these are not people charged with felonies. They are just held for misdemeanor.'"

Then Mr. Goodwin quoted from the records in the courts showing how Roper had been guilty of larceny and many lesser offenses and that he had served in the aggregate but a short period of time for many infractions of the law. It is this specific case that the attorney-general said would be investigated at once by his office.

JUGOSLAVIA ANXIOUS  
TO SETTLE ITS DEBTS

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Dec. 7.—The Government, after settling certain political problems by the Serb-Croat agreement, intends to stabilize and strengthen the financial position of the country, in order to settle the question of foreign debts. It has decided to send to Washington a delegation, under Mr. Stoyadinovich, Minister of Finance, to regulate the repayment of the Yugoslav war debts to the United States. The delegation will leave today for many instructions of Parliament. It will stop at Paris and London to settle the war debts to France and England.

MARTIAL LAW PROLONGED  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Turkish Government purposes to keep a firm hand on the Kurds of Anatolia until the Mosul trouble is over. Accordingly it has decided to prolong the state of martial law in the eastern provinces of Anatolia for another year.

What's RIGHT  
with Florida

Rufus Steele's fifth article on "What's RIGHT with Florida" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, Friday, December 11.

Regulars Answer Insurgent  
Bloc's Statement of Policy

Mr. Tilson Says Group's Action Justifies Stand  
Taken by Republicans on Committees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Declarations by insurgent Republican members of Congress that they would take the same independent position on House organization and legislation that they took two years ago were met by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut and Republican floor leader, with the announcement that the action of the insurgents revealed the fact that the regular Republicans were right in their stand toward the insurgents. This policy has been adhered to ever since the majority conference of last March, he declared.

Regulars have taken the position that they were intruded by the election of last fall with the responsibility for legislation, and that the committee should be organized in conformity to that responsibility. Denying that offers of committee appointments or threats had been given to the insurgents, Mr. Tilson said the key positions in committee should go to those representatives who represented the majority policies.

Removed From Committees  
In accordance with this policy James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, insurgent member of the Ways and Means Committee, has been removed from that committee and a regular put in his place. In like manner, John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, and La Follette leader in the House, has been taken off of the Rules Committee.

Henry Allen Cooper (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, candidate for Speaker at the opening of the last Congress, was again the candidate of the progressive forces for that honor.

Taking up the cudgels for the dissatisfied farm element of the West and Northwest and against reductions in surtaxes and inheritance taxes, it seems that the insurgents are looking toward establishing themselves as a nucleus of a larger progressive power in the House. Producers and consumers are suffering the effects brought about by the manipulators of food, the farmer not being able to live on the prices these manipulators pay them for their products and the consumers not being able to pay the prices demanded by them, progressives declared.

Against Tax Plan  
Other scattered progressives from North Dakota, Minnesota, New York, and Illinois also met and gave their endorsement to the action of the Wisconsin members, by issuing a statement declaring that the "progressive group" would continue to fight against the Mellon tax plan, which they believed was a plan for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

Both wings of the majority party in the House and Senate have their political eye upon the congressional campaign of next year, in which all of the members of the House and a number of senators are to be elected. The majority over both progressives and Democrats now held by the regulars may be smashed in the next election, and it is with this in thought that solicitude toward the progressives is being manifested by the regulars.

Progressives likewise see the possibilities and are ready to take advantage of any rift that may come in the prosperity belt. It is being enjoyed by the country under regular Republican management at Washington. This advantage may

Use of Officers' Training Funds  
For Scholarships is AdvocatedConnecticut Valley Collegiate World Conference  
Would Exchange Students With Other Countries  
to Promote International Understanding

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP).—In the final hour of the Connecticut Valley Collegiate World Conference, which closed last night with the adoption of a resolution favoring entrance by the United States to the World Court, it urged its member delegates to return to their colleges and carry to the national conference at Princeton a plea for the transference of federal appropriations now expended for the reserve officers training corps to the establishment of exchange scholarships with other nations.

This last measure was adopted by a vote of 23 to 4, with other delegates absent or not voting, after a debate in which a flat expenditure of as high as \$1,000,000 annually was advocated by some of the supporters. The majority based their objection on the Government assuming charge of what they held to be a purely private enterprise.

Spent by Government  
The usual amount expended by the Government in military instruction in the colleges was said to be \$50,000,000 annually. Tucker, secretary of the Springfield College Christian Association, advocated increasing the amount sought to \$1,000,000,000.

The supporters of the project argued that the surest method of increasing international peace was by increasing international understanding and that sending Americans abroad and bringing aliens here for study was one of the best methods of attainment.

The report of the finding committee, prepared by John G. Becker of Yale, the chairman, and accepted by the conference, summed up at Princeton the results of the conference as follows:

The values of the conference seem to be divided as follows: Those of an educational nature, those that come through discussion, and the results that took the form of decisions in our own minds.

It was brought out that the World Court is the first step forward toward peace, but only the first step; that the "World Court" advances world peace through judicial functions and through its educational effect; and that the general effect of the existence of such a court would be to diminish nationalism in its more detrimental aspects but that it must have greater jurisdiction in order to produce effective peace.

To that end justifiable disputes must include matters of vital interest and national honor. It was found that after this first step was taken the United States should participate not only in the judicial function but also in the legislative and administrative functions of affairs between nations as fulfilled by the League of Nations.

Result of Conference  
Another result of the conference, it was the sense of the group, is found in the fact that earnest and honest discussion of every vital issue affecting world relations and leading to peace attitudes were favored. Another reason was found in the fellowship of young people gathered together on a basis other than pleasure. Such conferences where the conversation may turn on serious topics was regarded as a place of distinct promise in contrast to the average indifference found on our college campuses.

"Inasmuch as the general vote of the conference was in favor of the entrance into the World Court now

Henry Ford Buys  
a Few More Relics

By the Associated Press

Doylston, Pa., Dec. 7

HENRY FORD on his visit here last week purchased \$3000 worth of hoophooks, grain flails and varied relics of early farm life among the Pennsylvania Dutch. The antiques, Mr. Ford explained, are for his Dearborn (Mich.) Museum, and also for his Wayside Inn in Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT'S MENU  
SUPPLIED ENTIRELY  
BY CO-OPERATIVES

Every Item at Farm Bureau  
Luncheon in Chicago Was  
Marketed Jointly

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Following delivery of his message, President Coolidge was the guest of 75 leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation at a luncheon which was a practical example of carrying the plan of co-operative marketing to the dining room table. Mrs. Coolidge was the guest of Mrs. O. E. Bradute, wife of the president of the federation, and of the wives of other Farm Bureau officials.

Every item on the menu at the President's luncheon had been supplied by a co-operative organization. Apples were from the Indiana Apple Growers' Association, and the Illinois Fruit Exchange. Milk was from the Milk Producers' Association, and oranges were from the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Arizona citrus growers supplied grapefruit, and the Minnesota co-operative creamery sent butter, the Utah Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association and the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association supplied the eggs, and hams came from the National Livestock Producers' Association.

Sweet potatoes were from the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers and lettuce was from the same co-operative group. Celery came from the Utah Fruit Exchange and the United Growers and Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, the latter organization providing tomatoes and string beans, too. Ripe olives came from Arizona, the American Cranberry Exchange sent its produce, and maple syrup came from the Vermont Maple Producers' Association. Raisins came from the California Raisin Exchange. Cheese was from the Wisconsin Cheese Federation, and turkeys from the Utah Poultry Association. Walnuts were from the Walnut Association of California, and raisins from the California Raisin Growers' Exchange. Prunes came from the California Prune and Apple Growers' Association.

It was brought out by the President that the co-operative movement, with the advice of the Department of Agriculture, have prepared what is believed to be an adequate bill embodying these principles, which will be presented to the Congress for enactment. I propose actively and energetically to assist the farmers to promote their welfare through co-operative marketing."

## Opposes Fixed Prices

As to proposals for the organization of corporations through which the Government would directly or indirectly fix prices or engage in buying and selling of farm products, the President made this observation:

"This would be a dangerous undertaking, and as the emergency is not so acute, it seems at present to have lost much of its support. No matter how it is disguised, the movement the Government engages in buying and selling, by that act it fixes prices. Moreover, it would apparently destroy co-operative associations and containing more than 50 chapters for no one can compete with the Government. Ultimately it would end the independence which the farmers of this country enjoy as a result of centuries of struggle."

"Government control cannot be divorced from political control. The overwhelming interest of the consumer, not the smaller interest of the producer, would be sure to dominate in the . . . Unless we fix our own prices, we are in the hands of a few men.



ports upon which the agricultural industry pays any part of the tariff. But on the other hand, our industrial and city population pays the tariff on the \$750,000,000 worth of agricultural products and also participates in the \$500,000,000 worth of imports outside of luxuries. While the farmer pays part of the duties on 13 per cent of our imports which do not benefit him, industry and commerce pay part of the duty on 36 per cent of the imports which do not benefit them.

**Picks Out Tariff Joker**  
"But if we take all that the farmer buys for his household and farm operation and subtract from it articles dutiable to protect the farmer, the free list and luxuries, we should have left less than 10 per cent of his expenditures. Admitting that the price of these purchases is increased by the full amount of the duty, this means that the total adverse cost to the farmer on account of the tariff is only between 2 per cent and 3 per cent of his purchases."

"On the other side, protection is a great benefit to agriculture as a whole. The \$750,000,000 of agricultural products imported last year had to pay \$250,000,000 for the privilege of coming in to compete with our own farm production. If these were admitted free of duty, they would no doubt greatly increase in volume, reduce present farm prices and result in much lower standards of living on our farms. We are also exporters as well as importers. "Protection greatly aids diversification and so eliminates an unprofitable surplus. But the largest benefits accruing to the farmer are from supplying him with home markets. Prosperity in our industries is of more value to the farmer than the whole export market for foodstuffs. Protection has contributed in our country to making employment plentiful, with the highest wages and highest standards of living in the world, which is of inestimable value to both our agricultural and industrial population."

#### Farm Co-operative Business Reaching Large Proportions

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Latest figures show that one-fifth of the total agricultural business of the United States, or approximately \$2,500,000,000 have been done co-operatively this year. It was announced here at the seventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, opened with a message to agriculture. The statistics were from E. B. Ried, of Washington, director of legislation for the Federation.  
"Business done co-operatively by the farmers has attained such proportions that it is likely to afford a fertile field for legislation in the near future," Mr. Ried reported. "In fact, a rather large number of co-operative organizations, and some farm organizations, have already agreed upon a bill which would exempt co-operatives from registration and legal problems. Such a bill, although far from solving immediately any crop surplus problem, is likely to have the unstinted support of the farmers this winter, provided of course, it does not interfere with legislation which they consider to be important."

**URGE REORGANIZED ANTHRACITE PLAN**  
**Economists Ask Labor-Owner Efforts for Efficiency**  
**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—An appeal to anthracite coal operators and union miners has been made by 40 well known engineers and economists who want a reorganization of the hard coal industry so that strikes like the present one may be prevented. The appeal states:  
"We believe that no agreement will insure continuity of production and distribution in the future which fails to provide a continuing joint agency which will concern itself, not so much with the adjustment of grievances, as with the constructive consideration of the underlying economic and technical facts by which all questions of wages, working conditions and earnings must in the end be determined."  
"Observation and experience convince us that joint effort on the part of management and workers in improving methods of production and distribution can increase wages, lift and stabilize earnings at the same time that they lower the price to the consumer. The constructive results of such joint effort would, we believe, be of far larger importance both to you and to the consumers of anthracite than the mere temporary settlement of symptomatic grievances."

#### URGE REORGANIZED ANTHRACITE PLAN

**Economists Ask Labor-Owner Efforts for Efficiency**

Signers of the appeal include Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor at Columbia University and president of the American Academy of Political Science; Wesley Mitchell, director of the National Bureau of Economic Research; Walter F. Rittman, president of the Society of Industrial Engineers; and many others. The appeal is being distributed to all members of the American Economic Association and members of the economics faculties at seven leading universities.

**DUTCH COMING TO CANADA**  
WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for bringing Hollanders to settle in Canada are being made by Max Hirschfeld of Rotterdam, who has been writing Canada to confer with immigration and steamship officials in connection with the project. Mr. Hirschfeld believed that they prospective Dutch immigrants would make a success of mixed farming in Canada. He expressed the opinion that Canada's immigration policy since the war had tended to discourage people from other countries from coming to the Dominion.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.  
New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably light local snow or rain in north portions; slightly colder Tuesday in north portions; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 28  
Atlantic City ..... 42  
Boston ..... 42  
Buffalo ..... 20  
Calgary ..... 20  
Chicago ..... 44  
Cincinnati ..... 38  
Cleveland ..... 38  
Denver ..... 28  
Des Moines ..... 38  
Eastport ..... 38  
Hatteras ..... 38  
Helena ..... 32  
Jacksonville ..... 32  
Kansas City ..... 38  
Los Angeles ..... 58

**High Tides at Boston**  
Monday, 4:15 p. m.; Tuesday, 4:51 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**BOSTON—Motion Pictures**  
**TONIGHT**  
**TREMONT TEMPLE**  
**THE MARVEL OF THE AGE**  
**LEE DE FOREST Presents**  
**DE FOREST PHONO FILMS**  
They Sing • They Talk • They Reproduce Music  
WITHOUT THE AID OF A PHONOGRAPH  
WITH THE GREATEST GALAXY OF STARS  
EVER ASSEMBLED IN ONE PROGRAM including  
**WEBER & FIELDS • EDDIE CANTOR**  
**★ BEN BERNIE'S ORCHESTRA ★**  
**PUCK & WHITE • SIDDLE & BLAKE**  
**EVA LEONI • ★ ★ CONCHITA**  
**AND MANY OTHER BROADWAY FAVORITES**  
**TWICE DAILY** MATINEE 2:15—4:30 and 7:00  
EVENING 8:15—10:30 and 12:30  
NOTE—Dr. Lee De Forest, Master Mind of Radio and Inventor of the Phonofilm, Will Attend the Opening.

#### Shop Early, Mail Early—That's All They Ask



ONE WAY TO GIVE THE SALESGIRL AND POSTMAN A MERITED GIFT

#### BANKERS READY TO ROUT FRAUD

**American Association in Florida Convention to Discuss Matter**

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 7.—Exposé of fraudulent banking and investment schemes and a first-hand investigation of the situation in Florida will be two of the subjects of particular interest taken up by prominent bankers of the United States and Canada, more than 1000 of whom gathered here today at the opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

The meetings which will continue to Dec. 11, are confined to actual principals and partners in investment banking houses. For a long time there has been a disposition on the part of respectable investors to drive out of the country, and especially from the mails and advertising columns of the country, the droves of promoters of fraudulent mining, oil and other stocks and of all other "get-rich-quick" schemes that are the bane of the investment banking business, and which mulct millions of dollars annually from a gullible and misled public.

John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, will address the convention Tuesday morning. Wednesday E. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, will speak, and Friday morning W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, will be the speaker.

It is expected that one of the major projects to be discussed by the bankers is an advertising program by members of the association involving many millions of dollars.

Following the close of the convention several hundred delegates will leave St. Petersburg on the chartered steamer Northland for Havana, returning by way of Key West, Miami, Palm Beach, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville.

#### SHOP-MAIL EARLY PLEA SOUNDED

**Co-operation of Buyer Urged by Clerks and Carriers**

Shopping early and mailing early is particularly important this year, postal officials point out, because there will be no deliveries on Christmas Day.

And since Christmas is a time of thoughtfulness, the season may be the better commemorated by aiding the stores through early buying, by aiding the postoffice by early mailing, and by aiding oneself in avoiding the congestion which always entangles the late shopper. Early morning purchasing is more convenient for both shopper and dealer.

Postal officials are asking the co-operation of every person that the operation of every person that the great volume may be handled with dispatch. The solution rests in the combined co-operation of shopper, dealer and postal carrier. If the shopping is done early, and the mailing without delay, the mighty host of postal carriers will do the rest.

Postal forces in cities and towns throughout the United States are being augmented by hundreds of additional employees to facilitate the holiday distribution. In every section of the country particular attention is called to the latest mailing dates which will insure timely delivery to near and distant points.

Regarding as they do the education and training of the workers as the background of all progress in any country, they were pleased to note that schools have been established to give object lessons in intensive farming and that the departure from the old system of landed proprietorship is finding support from the people.

Mr. Purcell stated that he believed that the future of the country depends primarily upon the development of a transportation system, now under way, the Government spending a million pesos a month upon new highways which will be feeders of the railways and help the products to reach a market.

Both are of opinion that Mexico has been exploited by foreign capital, which while helping the large industries, has been a drawback to the country as a whole, and has not been of great benefit to the working classes. They did not have time to make a close study of conditions at any length, but expressed themselves as much pleased with the progress under the encouragement of President Calles and his Ministers of Labor and Agriculture.

**OREGON HIGHWAY PLANNED**  
ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Oregon State Highway Commission, having approved the boundaries of the Siskiyou highway improvement district, the next step will be an effort to call an election. The voters will decide whether to build the road.

**SUGAR BEETS PROFITABLE**  
ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 27.—It has been proved that sugar beets can be raised profitably in both Klamath County, Ore., and Siskiyou County, Calif. Large crops for experimental purposes were planted in these localities and now have been harvested and sent to refineries. The results have been satisfactory and there will undoubtedly be a much larger acreage planted in the spring of 1926.

**Don't Get Soaked**  
EVERY TIME IT RAINS!  
You can prevent it by the use of **VULKITE** on your Roofs. For information write **L. D. JOHNSON ESTATE** 1405-7 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

**Automobile Windshield**  
**DOOR GLASS**  
Installed While You Wait  
**CAMBRIDGE PLATE GLASS CO.**  
1 Vassar St., 2d Fl., Boston, Mass.  
562 Salem St., Newburyport, Mass.  
"We Specialize"

**Pathefex**  
**MOTION PICTURE Camera and Projector**  
We Will Be Pleased to Demonstrate This Remarkable Outfit  
OPEN EVENINGS  
**DUNPHY**  
163 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON

For the Benefit of Free Hospital for Women of Brookline  
**Loan Exhibition**  
Early American Furniture and the Decorative Crafts  
209 Park Square Building, Boston  
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DECEMBER 8-29  
Weekdays 11 A. M.-7 P. M. Sundays 2:30 P. M.-5:30 P. M.  
ADMISSION AT THE DOOR

#### PREDICT BRIGHT ERA FOR MEXICO

**Two Members of British Parliament Investigate Labor Conditions**

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Stopping at a few Texas points en route from Mexico, A. A. Purcell and Benjamin Smith of the British House of Commons, stated that with non-interference and freedom to work out its own problems, Mexico is, in their opinion, destined to become one of the world's leading countries. Both agreed that the rebuilding of Mexico is in the hands of the Mexican people and that a good start has been made, and that if the powers of the world will only keep hands off and let the Mexicans take care of themselves they will prove able to do it.

Mr. Purcell and Mr. Smith, while in Mexico, were guests of the Mexican Federation of Labor. They stated that the purpose of their visit, was to bring about closer co-operation between the labor organizations of Mexico and Great Britain and the world at large, and that their studies in Mexico were from a labor standpoint.

Regarding as they do the education and training of the workers as the background of all progress in any country, they were pleased to note that schools have been established to give object lessons in intensive farming and that the departure from the old system of landed proprietorship is finding support from the people.

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**CHRISTMAS in the AIR**  
Refect the spirit of the Yuletide in your home and maintain that delightful "fresh air" atmosphere by using **Sentry Crystals**. Rose, lavender or bouquet. \$2 per can by mail.  
**BENTLEY SALES CO.**  
Liberty 2460 44 Bromfield St., Boston

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#### PLEA MADE FOR DISARMAMENT BY SOFIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

**Christo Kalfoff Declares Before League Council That Peace Will Be Assured Only When Disarmament Is Reality in the Balkans**

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Peace will be assured in the Balkans only when disarmament, provided by treaties, is a reality among the Balkan nations.

Christo Kalfoff, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, made this declaration before the League of Nations Council today at the inaugural meeting of its thirty-seventh session. The meeting was devoted to consideration of the report of the League's commission of inquiry into the recent Greco-Bulgarian conflict. The commission found that Greece had violated the League Covenant by invading Bulgaria, and imposed upon Greece the payment of reparations for damages and casualties.

At the request of Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, the Council deferred consideration of the decision regarding the report of the Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident until the entire situation between the two countries, including the incident itself, can be studied by a special commission.

**No Agreement Reached**  
This commission is to consist of Sir Austen himself, Viscount Ishii of Japan, and Paul Hymans of Belgium.

The disarmament council of the League has failed to reach an agreement concerning the wisdom of having a study made of a plan to assure prompt military help to any nation which is the victim of aggression. Belgium and France had fought for this as a feature essential to the preparation of the proposed international disarmament conference.

Subsequent to the adverse vote, Belgium filed a strong reservation declaring a system of prompt assistance more effective than disarmament. The problem was referred to the main council of the League for settlement.

The Belgian reservation is virtually a warning that Belgium will find it difficult to participate in the Disarmament Conference unless some importance is attached to the subject which, in the Belgian view, is of first magnitude if the nations are to weaken their power of defense. France backs the Belgian demand, but Great Britain and Sweden oppose it.

The disarmament council, which is known as Council No. 2, reached agreement on other points in the program of study to be undertaken by the special commission which is to prepare for the international disarmament conference.

Today's discussion was lively, but was cut short because M. Paul Boncour of France was obliged to leave to attend the opening session of the

main Council of the League, in which he replaces Aristide Briand.

**British Position Explained**  
After adjournment of the disarmament council the British spokesman explained that Great Britain opposed the proposed study of the military assistance question because it was believed that it raised the general question of security in its various phases and because Britain thought that a disarmament conference was not the proper place to discuss security.

This spokesman said that Great Britain was not necessarily opposed to the inquiry suggested by Belgium and France, but thought it would be unfortunate to link it with a conference which is to deal specifically with a reduction of armaments.

Moreover, the British representatives consider the Belgian proposal somewhat vague.

**Commission to Be Named**  
By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Dec. 7.—A preparatory commission for the Disarmament Conference, composed of all-state members of the League Council, and states whose situation from the viewpoint of disarmament require special consideration, is to be appointed.

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor understands that Poland and Rumania are the principal states in the second category, but all states may express their viewpoints by memoranda.

The commission will be in close relation with all technical commissions of the League Secretariat and the International Labor Office, which will act as permanent advisory commissions. Thus both employer and employee elements will exercise influence. The United States and Russia will be also invited, and their participation is hoped for, as without them no definite result is considered possible.

**SUNDAY GAMES OPPOSED**  
ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The Jackson County Fair Association in making their annual report to the County Court announced that hereafter no events of a racing or sports nature would be held on the fair grounds on Sunday. This question has been under public discussion for several weeks and the directors have unanimously declared in favor of no Sunday sports.

**SALE OF BRET HARTE LETTERS**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (Staff Correspondence).—San Francisco collectors of rarities are interested in an announcement of the American Art Association, New York City, that 30 letters of Bret Harte,

**Jordan Marsh Company**

**THE STORE FOR MEN**  
A Separate Store in a Separate Building

**Jordan Marsh Company**

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER  
BOSTON

Only 15 Shopping Days to Christmas

## CHOOSING HIS Christmas Slippers

### In the Store for Men

A LARGER collection of slippers than we have ever shown at any previous holiday season is now ready for your choosing.

MEN appreciate such a gift all the more when it comes from *The Store for MEN*

**AT \$4.50**

**AT \$5**

—Tan Kid Everett Slippers

—Sheepskin Lined Slippers

—In-Door Moccasins

—Black Everetts and Operas

—Men's Wine Opera Slippers

—Tan Kid Romeos

—Red Kid and Tan Calf Operas

—Green Morocco Operas

At 3.50—Tan Opera, Everett and Romeo Slippers. Good Values.

At 4.00—Men's Tan and Black Leather Opera, kid lined and with soft padded soles.

At 2.25—Men's "Comfy" Slippers. Everett styles in gray, wine, blue and brown felt. Padded soles.

At 2.75—Oxford, Everett Style Slippers, leather soles and heels.

Fullman Slippers—Tan and black, 2.50 to 5.00.

Wool and Camel's Hair Slippers—In Everett and Hilo styles, 2.50 to 4.00

Scuffs—In Turkish toweling, silk, velvet and satin, 1.75 to 4.00

Tan Cavaliers—7.50

Alligator Operas—7.00

Fausts—In tan kid, 5.50

Patent Leather Operas—4.50 and 5.00

LOWER FLOOR—THE STORE FOR MEN

Christmas Savings Club Checks will be accepted in payment for merchandise

**THE MEN'S STORE OF NEW ENGLAND**

Don't Be Without a Spare

Life's journey will be pleasanter if you have money in the Bank when you need it.

Interest begins Dec. 10

### HOME SAVINGS BANK

170. 1000  
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## BRITISH PLAN AGAIN REJECTED

Conference With Russian Labor Without Preliminary Conditions Turned Down

By Special Cable

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—After a long discussion, the General Council of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions has rejected again the British proposal that a conference without preliminary conditions should take place with the Russian trade union leaders to discuss the possibilities of affiliation with the Russian trade union movement.

A resolution to this effect was moved by George Hicks for the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, Mr. Stensius, secretary of the Dutch Federation, led the opposition, and moved that, having noted all the correspondence and the discussions since the February meeting, the council should reaffirm the decision taken then to meet the Russians, only in the event of the Moscow Council first expressing a desire to affiliate with Amsterdam.

Anticipating that the British motion would not carry, J. Brown, one of the three joint secretaries of the International, tabled a third resolution with the object of securing a compromise. This suggested an expression of willingness to meet the Russians to explore the possibility of the affiliation of the Russians to Amsterdam in accordance with the Vienna congress resolution last year.

The Vienna Resolution. The point of this was, that the inclusion of Russia in the international trade union movement should be through the necessary acceptance of the rules and conditions of the Amsterdam Federation. As the Russian leaders had already rejected emphatically negotiations on these lines, the purpose of Mr. Brown's motion was clearly to prevent the closing of the door, so that continued effort might be made to overcome the obstacles to unity.

As the motion of Mr. Brown was voted on first and adopted by 14 to 7, the other resolutions were not put. Frank Hodges, voting against Mr. Stensius, spoke for the Miners' International which favored the conference.

Washington (AP)—October production of manufactures in the United States reached a new high record during October, the weighted index of the Commerce Department reaching 125 on the basis of 100 as representative of the 1919 monthly average. The output of raw materials, partly because of the effect of the anthracite mining suspension, was 11 per cent less than the output of 1924.

Richmond, Va. (Special)—A United States geological survey, it has been learned here, forecasts that Virginia will occupy a strategic position in the Nation's industrial future, and that the water power of the State will eventually become one of the chief factors in the hydroelectric power supply of both the south and the northeast, the state thus becoming the connecting link between the great industrial systems of Virginia's vast potential water power has been developed, according to this survey.

La Basse, France (AP)—A marble fountain erected to the memory of the former American Ambassador to France, Robert Bacon, has been dedicated by the Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, in the presence of French and American friends of the diplomat and soldier, who in the course of his duties as liaison officer between the American and British armies spent many months here.

Washington (AP)—Restoration of the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Arlington, Va., to the condition in which it existed immediately prior to the Civil War is proposed in a resolution drafted by Louis C. Crannan (R.), Representative from Michigan, for introduction in the House.

Valley Forge, Pa. (Special)—A gift of \$500 for the purpose of the "Connecticut Bell" in the "Star-Spangled Banner National Peace Chime" at Washington Memorial Chapel announced by the Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk, pastor of the chapel. The money was contributed by the Connecticut State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The chime will consist of 13 bells, representing the 13 original colonies, and will be dedicated on July 4, 1926.

Washington (AP)—The annual rate of return earned by railroads operating 236,623 miles of line was placed at 4.2 per cent by the bureau of railway economics, which is maintained by the carriers, on the basis of reports for the first 10 months of the year. The rate was calculated from property valuation figures furnished by the roads. The net operating income of the roads for the 10 months, the bureau announced, amounted to \$955,047,595 compared with \$806,665,604 during the same period last year.

New York (AP)—Traffic delays in New York City result in an annual loss to business of \$300,000,000, the Fifth Avenue Association said in a statement calling for the establishment of a traffic commission, composed of engineers and city planning experts.

Yonkers, N. Y. (Special)—A gift of \$500 for the purpose of the "Connecticut Bell" in the "Star-Spangled Banner National Peace Chime" at Washington Memorial Chapel announced by the Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk, pastor of the chapel. The money was contributed by the Connecticut State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The chime will consist of 13 bells, representing the 13 original colonies, and will be dedicated on July 4, 1926.

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tinued negotiations with a view to the acceptance of the Amsterdam constitution. He held that the Federation should be open both to Russia and America on the simple condition that they should affiliate first and then seek to modify the constitution if they desired.

Question of Socialism. For instance, the American federation would probably prefer to see the Amsterdam constitution less socialistic, and they would have the right to suggest alterations in this direction. Once they were affiliated, just as the Russians would have the right to ask for an alteration in the opposite direction, if they were affiliated.

The Continental national leaders almost unanimously supported Mr. Stensius, holding that the Russians' only aim was to foster Communism. It was made clear in the discussion that these leaders desired the cessation of contact with Russia, so that the possibility of the affiliation of the American Federation might be increased.

On this point, Mr. Hodges said frankly that he attached more importance to the affiliation of America than of Russia. It would be an event of historical importance because of America's highly industrialized state and its future influence in the world's economic affairs.

Embarrassing for British. The decision has created an embarrassing situation for the British General Council, which has pledged itself to the Anglo-Russian joint committee to take the initiative in calling a unity conference if the Amsterdam Council continued in its refusal to adopt this course. The view of the continental leaders is that if the British Council convenes the conference, the continental bodies affiliated to Amsterdam will hold aloof, so that only the British and Russians and the Communist movements would attend.

The doubt was expressed whether the British leaders would risk a fiasco of this kind. A meeting of the Anglo-Russian committees, taking place in Berlin probably tomorrow, and the British council's next step will depend largely on the nature of the discussion and the suggestions made at this meeting.

FARMERS' UNION ELECTIONS. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5 (Special)—M. C. Hughes, state secretary of the Alabama division of the National Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, was elected president of the Alabama branch of the Farmers' Union at a meeting of the executive committee.

Angora (AP)—Following the lead of Rumania, Bulgaria and other Balkan countries, Turkey probably will soon adhere to the Christian calendar and the Gregorian calendar as medium for measuring time. A special parliamentary commission has made a study of the Gregorian calendar with a view to fitting it to Turkish history and current events, and has unanimously recommended its adoption to the National Assembly.

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## FRENCH OCCUPY DRUSE POINTS

Natives Said to Have Had Big Losses—Lebanese Seek Separation From Syria

By Special Cable

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 7 (AP)—The French forces, after several days of bombardment and the delivery of attacks, have completely occupied the town of Hasbeiya, the stronghold of the rebel Druses. They are now holding it and the towns of Rasheya and Jedieh, positions which form a triangle, and from which they will now endeavor to carry out an enveloping movement against the large number of Druses within the area.

The French have 7000 troops and the Druses, less than 5000. The Druses also are said to have been defeated with heavy casualties at the village of Kadem, just outside Damascus. General Gamelin, the French commander-in-chief, is of the opinion that Lebanon will be freed of rebels by Christmas, and that the Druses will either be captured or compelled to retreat, some of them into Palestine, where they would be interned by the British. The dislodging of the rebels who are in the mountains, it is admitted, will be a slow operation.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau. JERUSALEM, Dec. 7.—The Lebanon state, which is mostly Christian, enjoying for the last 80 years special French protection, seeks complete separation from the rest of Syria. The Lebanese Representative Council has presented a resolution to Henry de Jouvenel, the new High Commissioner, expressing loyalty and inviting a continuance of the French mandate, disavowing the general Syrian rebellion and bitterly protesting the Druse invasion and raids on the plains of southeastern Lebanon, bordering on Palestine.

The resolution was adopted, only four opposing the vote, which amounts to an invitation to the High Commissioner to continue to treat Lebanon as a neutral, autonomous state apart from all Syria. M. de Jouvenel previously notified the rebels that such a course was likely unless order was quickly restored.

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Dec. 7.—A wireless message picked up from the commander of the Medina garrison and addressed to all Moslem rulers and leaders, denies the reported wish to begin surrender parleys with the Wahabias.

## REICH DEMOCRATS DISCUSS EDUCATION

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—If Europe wants to carry out "Europe policy," the Europeans must be educated along these lines with the assistance of schools, Frau Gertrud Baerner, member of the Democratic Reichstag faction, declared at that party's convention at Breslau.

Regarding the coming discussions in the Reichstag on educational matters, another speaker at the convention said that great change might take place in the history of German schools shortly.

The result of the past policy was the liberation of the school from the influence of the church, he explained, but now it seemed that that would

## VON HINDENBURG SEES LEADERS

Reich Communists and Nationalists Not Invited—Coalition Is Solution

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—President von Hindenburg, who requested Dr. Hans Luther, the Chancellor, to carry on his office after the Cabinet's resignation last Saturday, received Paul Loebe, Speaker of the Reichstag yesterday, and will later discuss the situation with all the party leaders except the Communists and Nationalists.

The latter's exclusion is noted here with considerable interest. The formation of a great coalition is yet doubtful, though its supporters emphasize that it is the only logical solution, as it consists of all the parties supporting the Locarno Pact.

Very little is known, however, is displayed by the German People's Party and the Social Democrats. If the latter enter the Government, they must be guaranteed considerable influence, the Liberals point out, otherwise the masses will turn to the Communists in view of the unfavorable living conditions in Germany this winter.

The Social Democrats are to hold a meeting at the beginning of this week, at which they will probably formulate a number of conditions to be fulfilled if they join the Government.

The negotiations regarding a great coalition may extend to December 19, when the Reichstag, it is said, will adjourn for the Christmas holidays. The formation of a minority Government of the middle parties after Christmas, it is believed, will be the final outcome of the present situation.

## STREET CAR AND BUS LINKED FOR SERVICE

Traffic of Both Increasing for Kansas City Company

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The volume of street car traffic is increasing at the same time that a supplementary bus business is being built up rapidly by the Kansas City Railway Company, which operates the two forms of transportation here. The last of 11 local bus lines was put into operation only recently. Then a total of approximately 70 double and single deck buses were in use.

In a recent period of two weeks the buses carried a total of 307,593 passengers, or approximately 22,000 a day. But in the same two weeks the street cars, many of which operate side by side with the buses, transported a total of approximately 5,000,000 passengers, an increase of 56,361 as compared with the same period of last year.

At the time the buses were being installed officials of the railways company stated that street car service not only would not be curtailed but enlarged. It was forecast the buses would draw patrons chiefly from those who previously had used motor cars.

## TURKS REASSERT CLAIM TO MOSUL

League Committee Again to Attempt to Bring About Direct Negotiations

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (AP)—The League of Nations Council assembled today with the Mosul dispute between Turkey and Great Britain as the most vital problem awaiting solution. While the question does not come up for discussion until Wednesday, the Mosul subcommittee met yesterday, and it seems certain that another attempt will be made to bring about direct negotiations between the two parties.

A serious difficulty has arisen at the very outset in the refusal of the Turks, represented here by their Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, to accept any decision involving abandonment of their claim to sovereignty over the Mosul area, which lies in the northern part of the British-mandated territory of Iraq (Mesopotamia).

British Have Advantage. The Permanent Court of International Justice put the matter directly up to the Council for settlement by its recent ruling, and Great Britain has expressed satisfaction with that procedure; but the Turks insist that the Council has no power to impose its will, and that its role must be only that of mediator.

The Turkish spokesman pointed out that if the Council decided against his country, the British would have the advantage of being in military occupation of the disputed territory.

"We are there, too," he remarked, but added: "That, however, does not mean that peace cannot continue for some time to come."

Great Britain is represented here by its Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain; the Colonial Secretary, Mr. M. S. Amery, and numerous advisers.

The agenda of the council contains 35 items.

Role of Mediator. In behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members in-

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## ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES GIVES WELCOME TO COUNT VOLPI

Benito Mussolini Joins in Glowing Tribute Paid to the Finance Minister on His Return From the United States

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies gave a warm welcome to the Italian Finance Minister, Count Volpi, and the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Signor Grandi. Speeches were delivered by the speaker, the ex-Minister, Signor De Stefani, who, on behalf of the Fascist deputies, thanked Count Volpi for the way in which he had negotiated the Italian debt to the United States. The Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, joined in the tribute to Count Volpi, saying that the Finance Minister really had won a hard battle, in which an "astronomical sum," something like 60,000,000,000 lire, was in jeopardy.

That high figure, the Premier said, represented a chapter in the future of Italian history and was a great obstacle which was necessary to remove from the march onward of the Italian nation. This had been achieved because the Italian negotiators had acted truly in the Fascist spirit, that was with dignity, resoluteness and intelligence. America, proceeded Signor Mussolini, was a

great nation having a very severe system of government. In spite of the huge statue of liberty at the entrance of the harbor in New York, they never allowed any abuse of that liberty when inside and when the American delegates met the representatives of the new Italy, a sympathetic understanding was soon established, which helped in the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement.

The Premier then asked the deputies to give cheers for the great American Republic, adding that the bonds of friendship between Italy and the United States had been greatly strengthened during the last few weeks and he was hopeful of their future economic collaboration.

Count Volpi, who addressed the Lower House for the first time in his life, said that the merit for the successful mission was not his, but Signor Mussolini's Fascism. He added that he wished to return thanks to the American debt delegation for the fair treatment received. "We never had the impression of being before a creditor state."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:  
Dorothea Pligh, London.  
Mrs. C. R. Osborn, South Bend, Ind.  
Gertrude M. Dodge, Worcester, Mass.

**Better Lumber Today Than Thirty Years Ago**

**TURNING the WHITE LIGHT of TRUTH on LUMBER QUALITY**

lumber users can secure better Southern Pine today than was available thirty years ago. Subscribers to the Southern Pine Association are cutting virgin trees of the same quality that was produced years ago; they have modern sawmills and planing mills, vastly improved machinery, better processes and methods of manufacturing, treating and handling lumber, all making for a better product.

And now lumber consumers here can benefit by one of the great constructive plans initiated in industry by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and first put into practice by subscribers to the Southern Pine Association, namely, the purchase of Southern Pine bearing the grade-mark of the expert who graded it at the sawmill. This grade-marking also is aiding in better manufacture and grading of lumber and in more substantial and economical construction.

Southern Pine Lumber produced by mills of the Southern Pine Association, is manufactured in strict conformance with the American Lumber Standards, fostered by Secretary Hoover and adopted by virtually all branches of the lumber and building industries. This standardized and grade-

marked Southern Pine now is coming into the yards of the leading retail lumbermen of this city.

Grade-marked lumber has been endorsed by a recent conference of the prominent building organizations, professional men and officials of this city; the American Institute of Architects; the National Association of Purchasing Agents; the Associated General Contractors of America; the U. S. League of Building & Loan Associations; the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the various regional lumber manufacturing organizations and the principal organizations of wood-users.

**Certified Lumber**

All Southern Pine lumber produced by authorized S. P. A. Mills is Grade-Marked and Trade-Marked by the expert grader at each mill. Certified Grade-Marked lumber makes unfair practices impossible. It insures to the Retail Lumberman, the Architect, the Builder and the Owner, that he gets exactly what he orders. See that it is used in the home you build or buy.

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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

**ON THE END OF THE PIECE**

The illustration above shows how every piece is marked. These marks mean:  
(1)—The number of the sawmill that made the lumber.  
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**Our Conservative Judgment On Miami Properties of Known Value**

To those interested in obtaining dependable information as to realty values in Miami and vicinity, Gotto, Garrettsen, Mathias Co. offer a conscientious service.

Our knowledge of property values in and near Miami, coupled with our long experience as owners and developers, enables us to select, improve and recommend to our friends only properties of sound worth and assured profit returns.

Our ideals of service to our purchasers are based on principle. We select properties for their strategic location, in relation to Miami as a growing city. We buy only such property—most of it within the city limits—as is priced low enough to permit us to add a moderate profit, improve it fully, then sell it to our clients at a price considerably below other values in the district.

Thus buyers of our properties, from the date of their purchase, have an immediate margin of profit available. G-G-M improvements are of the highest character. Extra wide sidewalks, pavements, white-way lighting system, water and light extensions, beautiful landscaping—all these improvements at once add a value which immediately increases the marketability of the property.

Again, our properties are advantageously located on arterial highways running through the city. Thus G-G-M property values are closely linked to the industrial, commercial and financial expansion of Miami. Already a principal port for the freight and passenger traffic of the world; with a 750% growth of bank deposits in the last year; standing sixth highest among the nation's cities as to building permits; with a 400% population increase in 5 years—the prosperity and commercial growth of Miami is proceeding on a sound basis.

We should be glad to mail gratis, a copy of our Comparative Chart of Realty Values covering Miami and vicinity. It presents a map indicating various developments, together with description of the property, nature of developments and current prices. This Chart embodies the results of a careful research over an eighteen months' period. We believe it to be an invaluable aid to those interested in truly informing themselves as to sound, conservative, profitable investments in Miami and vicinity.

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Write nearest office for FREE CITY MAP IN WHICH WE HAVE OFFICES

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## SHIPPER'S STUDY SERVICE NEEDS

### New England to Be Represented at National Conference at Chicago

To present New England's economic problems and conditions, with particular concern to shipping, more than a dozen members of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board will attend the first national joint conference of the regional advisory committees in Chicago Jan. 7 and 8, William F. Garcelon of Boston, general chairman of the local board, announced today.

Delegates from each of the 12 advisory boards, which cover the United States, will attend this conference. It is expected that the total attendance will be more than 500.

The program includes a presentation of the economic conditions and problems of each board territory by the respective general chairmen. The car service division of the American Railway Association, under whose auspices these boards have been organized, will report progress and a suggested program for the future.

Among other important questions to come up will be that of the organization of a "National Shippers' Advisory Board."

This will be the first time that the shippers of the country, as a whole, have had an opportunity to get together in matters dealing with car service problems. This opportunity has been brought about through the organization of the individual advisory boards sponsored by the railways.

The organization meeting of the New England Shippers' advisory board was held in Boston July 7. The first regular meeting was held at Hartford Oct. 30 and has the distinction of being the largest attended first meeting of an advisory board in the country. The proceeding of the Hartford meeting were placed in the hands of every advisory board member in the United States. Several important service problems have already been handled by the various committees of the New England board.

Among those expected to attend the Chicago conference from New England will be:

W. F. Garcelon, secretary-treasurer, Arkwright Club, Boston; G. E. Blakes, G. E. Keith Company, Cambridge, Mass.; G. L. Graham, American Woolen Company, Shawheen Village, Mass.; P. J. Dowd, Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Day, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston; E. C. Webster, Hood Rubber Company, Boston; B. F. Curtis, Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. P. Libby, Plymouth Cordage Company, North Plymouth, Mass.; W. F. Clarke, B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass.; C. P. Tomlinson, Grangers' Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; H. T. Montague, American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn.; R. W. Proctor, the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

## STATE EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE TO PROMOTE BETTER SERVICE

### Association Will Strive to Strengthen Departmental Efficiency, Improve Working Conditions, and Establish Better Mutual Understanding

Characterizing themselves as "in no sense members of a labor union," and stating that a strike would be unthinkable and impossible, Massachusetts state employees Saturday afternoon completed organization of the Commonwealth Service Association, elected officers, and formulated policies.

The new organization, of which George E. Willard, deputy state treasurer, is president, and Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, first vice-president, establishes itself definitely on the premise to its constitution, which says:

"Realizing that the first duty of the employees of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is service to its people and loyalty to its constituted authorities, and further realizing that such service and loyalty may be immeasurably improved by a better understanding among those who serve, in whatever capacity, we, the officers and employees of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in order to strengthen in efficiency and departmental operations, to support all measures that will benefit and improve the public service, and to promote the closer association of employees throughout the state for their mutual benefit, do hereby organize ourselves into an organization to be known as the Commonwealth Service Association."

In a statement issued Saturday afternoon, officers of the organization made clear its purposes, which will often involve salaries and working conditions. A primary object, it is explained, is to return to department heads the control which it is alleged has been taken from them by the Commission on Administration and Finance. In the controversy between department heads and employees on the one hand, and the Commission on Administration and Finance on the other, State House observers see the origin of the Commonwealth Service Association. When, several months ago, after the Legislature had appropriated money for salary increases, the finance body refused to grant the increases, many department heads and employees throughout the state organization felt that the commission had overstepped its prerogatives. Such financial control, they said, made the Finance Commission the effective and dictatorial head of all state departments, because where the financial reins rested, there was the guiding hand.

Officers of the association explain their position in part as follows: "The best of motives were behind those who conceived the idea of creating the state Government under the stewardship of the Commission on Administration and Finance. There is much to be commended,

## Holiday Tribute to Boston Horses

### Annual Christmas Tree in Post Office Square to Honor Service

Gratitude to horses for their faithful service, and appreciation of their qualities are involved in the horses' Christmas tree being planned for this as in other years in Post Office Square.

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president, has written the following letter regarding the celebration:

"They are still with us. At our railroad terminals and at our wharves the teaming horses are doing their full share of heavy work. To remember these patient and faithful servants and their drivers once a year by the Horses' Christmas Tree has been a pleasure to many both in Boston and throughout the State. But far more than any service to the public, it is a witness to the claims upon us all of animal life, for just and kind treatment, and an expression of our gratitude and obligation to them.

"There will be a generous dinner of oats and carrots and apples for the horses, and a good dinner for the drivers. Thursday, the day before Christmas, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. will be the time.

"Contributions will be gratefully acknowledged."

The society's headquarters are at 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

## WINNIPEG PICKS MAYOR FOR SECOND PERIOD

### WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual civic elections, Col. Ralph H. Webb was returned for a second term as Mayor of Winnipeg, with a majority over his opponent of 10,742 votes, the greatest ever accorded a candidate for civic honors in the history of Winnipeg.

The opposing candidate was Fred G. Tipping, a nominee of the Independent Labor Party. Several important service problems have already been handled by the various committees of the New England board. Among those expected to attend the Chicago conference from New England will be:

W. F. Garcelon, secretary-treasurer, Arkwright Club, Boston; G. E. Blakes, G. E. Keith Company, Cambridge, Mass.; G. L. Graham, American Woolen Company, Shawheen Village, Mass.; P. J. Dowd, Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Day, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston; E. C. Webster, Hood Rubber Company, Boston; B. F. Curtis, Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. P. Libby, Plymouth Cordage Company, North Plymouth, Mass.; W. F. Clarke, B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass.; C. P. Tomlinson, Grangers' Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; H. T. Montague, American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn.; R. W. Proctor, the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

## WELLESLEY TO HEAR HINDU

### WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Hindu author, will speak this evening at the Hindu Hall, Wellesley College, on "The Making and Growth of Epics," a subject chosen by college vote. Mr. Mukerji has studied at the University of Calcutta, from which a traveling scholarship was given to him to Japan, and later, to the University of California.

## SENATOR MOSES TO BE OPPOSED

### Former Governor Bass Announces He Will Be Candidate for Nomination

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, former Governor of New Hampshire, is today an announced candidate for the Republican nomination for the term in the United States Senate which begins on March 4, 1927, the election to which will be in next November. This decision on the part of former Governor Bass makes it certain, as had been the growing expectation of most Republicans, that George H. Moses, senior Senator from New Hampshire, who has already announced his candidacy, would have opposition for re-election.

Had the former Governor not entered the field against Senator Moses, Republicans who are in close touch with the situation declare that John G. Winant, the present Governor, would have been a candidate for the Republican nomination.

### Favors World Court

Former Governor Bass announces he is in favor of the United States entering the World Court with the reservations made plain by President Harding and Coolidge. He favors conscription of property and assets for the Government in time of war, and that steps be taken by the Congress to protect the public from "periodic exploitation by the coal industry."

Mr. Bass makes plain his outspoken position for the enforcement of the prohibitory laws as well as the participation by the United States in the World Court, saying of Senator Moses' position on these questions: "I cannot understand how he can believe that he represents the sober judgment of the men and women of New Hampshire. As for myself, I believe that prohibition has already accomplished a service of much value to this country. It is essential that our laws should be respected and impartially enforced."

"On this question the attitude of Senator Moses had been, in the main, critical and destructive rather than constructive. The record of Senator Moses will, I believe, show that on important questions he has used his influence in a manner the people of this State do not approve. When he characterizes the World Court as the 'rag doll of European diplomacy' and the Volstead Act as a 'jacksass law,' I cannot believe that the people of New Hampshire are reflected in his attitude."

"I stand on my record in this State and if I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall apply to national problems the same principles for which I stood when I was working for New Hampshire."

### Points to His Record

She former Governor, and candidate in the Republican Party against Senator Moses, pointed to the direct primary law, the Corrupt Practices Act, the prohibition of contributions to campaign funds by corporations, the Workmen's Compensation Act, a factory inspection system, the public service commission, and the system established in the State for systematic highway maintenance as measures for which he had worked and thrown all his influence. In the national field he had used his power to have the State, as it did, support direct election of United States senators, and the establishment of the parcel post.

Mr. Bass is a graduate of Harvard College, and he attended Harvard Law School. He was in the New Hampshire House of Representatives from 1905-1907, and was returned in 1907-1909. He was elected to the State Senate, and was Governor in 1911-1913.

While the former Governor has been interested in farming and stock raising, he has been particularly active in his forestry work. He has been a member of the Forestry Commission of 1906-10 and president of the American Forestry Association in 1911.

While the Democrats have made no move toward placing a candidate for Senator in the field as yet the names of William N. Rogers, former National Representative and Robert Jackson, an attorney and chairman of the Democratic State Committee have been mentioned repeatedly and it is even urged by some that the Democrats endorse James W. Remick, former Justice of the State Supreme Court, who is an avowed independent candidate for the Senate. Judge Remick takes advanced stand in favor of the League of Nations, the World Court, the prohibitory law enforcement and he has made several campaign addresses thus early.

## ALUMNI OF HOBART COLLEGE WILL MEET

### Alumni of Hobart College living in and near Boston will gather on Dec. 15 to meet the president of their college, the Rev. Murray Bartlett. A Hobart dinner will be held in Boston on Dec. 15, at which the University Club, at which the Hobart meal will be addressed by Dr. Bartlett.

The Rev. Simon Blinn Blunt, D. D., rector of All Saints Episcopal Church in Peabody Square, is leading the Hobart men in Boston. Bishop Lawrence, John Nolen of Cambridge, Prof. Max Kellner and Dean Washburn of the Cambridge Theological School, and the Rev. Dr. Laurens MacLure of Newton, Mass., are among holders of Hobart degrees who are expected to be present.

## MAINE MEMBERS OF N. E. COUNCIL TO MEET

### PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7 (Special)—Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the Maine group of the New England Council, has called a meeting of his delegation, to be held in Augusta, to discuss the work of their first meeting since they were chosen by the Maine delegates at the New England conference in Worcester, Mass. One of the duties will be to elect a new member in place of Robert Braun of Portland, who has, for personal business reasons, resigned.

It is expected that Maine will send a full delegation to the first session of the New England Council, to be held at Hotel Baltimore, Providence, next Monday.

## MRS. THAYER LAUDS IMMIGRATION QUOTA

### Says It Has Kept Out Many Undesirable People

"The Pilgrim Fathers were immigrants. Of the 4,000,000 citizens of Massachusetts, 1,000,000 are foreign-born; and Massachusetts has always welcomed to her shores people of other lands who are prepared to live here in the spirit of the Constitution of America," said Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of Immigration and Americanization in Massachusetts, at the Old South Meeting House Forum, yesterday.

In discussing the question "What effect has the quota had on the quality of our immigration?" Mrs. Thayer said that undoubtedly it had effectively stopped the immigration of many undesirable people.

The practical work that is being undertaken by Mrs. Thayer's department was illustrated by the statement that 15,000 letters a year are sent out to aliens who have completed the two years, after taking out their first papers, and are ready, therefore, to take out the final papers.

At that time the consensus of merchants and shipmasters was that the steamship would win out, although there were many who believed that sailing ships would still predominate in the remoter parts of the globe where coaling stations were few.

The John G. Hall Company sent

### SCOUT CABIN DEDICATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—Impressive Scout ceremonies marked the dedication of the first Scout cabin at Camp John Robinson, Provin Mountain, yesterday afternoon. About 200 persons were present, including both city and Boy Scout officials. The site for the cabin is the gift of John C. Robinson, and the completed structure has ample accommodations for the 35 members of the troop.

### Use in Remote Service

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## Last of Boston's 'Square-Riggers' Will Yield to Regime of Steam

### Lower Masts of the Iron Bark Belmont to Serve as Cargo Cranes When Former Sailing Vessel Becomes Coastal Lumber-Carrier

The last of Boston's old square-rigged sailing vessels, the iron bark Belmont, which long has been lying idle at the foot of Battery Wharf, will career no more to the gales of a North Atlantic winter nor plunge through the crests of the "roaring forties" in "running her mast down" for John G. Hall, a long-established Boston ship broker, who built the vessel for the Far East trade, has sold the Belmont to the Moore Company of Savannah, where she will be used as a barge in the lumber trade between South Carolina ports and Miami, Fla.

Built in Glasgow on the Clyde in 1891, under the personal supervision of Capt. Fred Ladd, an American shipmaster who later commanded the bark for 20 years, the Belmont's construction was America's last reply to the universal discourse in maritime interests of that period whether steam would supplant sail in the great world commerce that was springing up.

Established Sailing Record The Belmont drifted into the grain trade, but at the beginning of the World War Mr. Hall placed her in the South American trade between Boston and Buenos Aires with lumber out and returning with hides and wool. It was while in this service that the Belmont established a record for sailing ships when she completed two passages from Boston to Buenos Aires in 345 days, including time for loading and discharging at both ports.

That the craft might still remain under sail was probable when at one time negotiations were made to convert the vessel into a yacht for deep sea cruises. Plans in this direction failed to materialize because of the great expense that would be involved in installing auxiliary motors. The Belmont is now being dismantled in Chelsea and only her lower masts will remain intact to serve as cargo cranes for the loading and discharging of lumber, for which she has a capacity of 1,500,000 feet.

At that time the consensus of merchants and shipmasters was that the steamship would win out, although there were many who believed that sailing ships would still predominate in the remoter parts of the globe where coaling stations were few.

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SPRAGUE SIGNAL  
HEAD TESTIFIESNew York Central Counsel  
Urges Continuance to  
Collusion Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Allegations that certain officials of the New York Central lines were stockholders in the General Railway Signal Company were made before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The complaint of the Sprague Signal Corporation alleged that there was a connection which constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws in the purchase of train control equipment.

C. C. Paulding, New York Central counsel, read the names of the railroad's board of directors and officers and asked Frank J. Sprague if any of them were G. R. S. stockholders. Mr. Sprague answered that he declined to be specific as to names but declared that no connection existed. Mr. Sprague alluded to the rise in G. R. S. stock subsequent to the letting of the contract by the railroad.

Willis A. Matson of counsel for the G. R. S., who called to the stand, said that the name Harris, in his firm, was carried from sentiment and that A. H. Harris, vice-president of the New York Central, had resigned from the firm many years ago. Mr. Sprague, however, insisted on the difficulties of the test which he made on the New York Central.

## Tests of Devises

During a barrage of arguments and objections between counsel, Mr. Paulding repeatedly called on Ellwood Colahan, Sprague attorney, to proceed under "Section 10" of the Clayton Act and name any individuals whom he believed to be guilty under the terms of this. Mr. Colahan offered to name the parties, himself, but demurred when challenged to bring these out from the witness. Mr. Sprague, in direct testimony.

Mr. Colahan repeatedly attempted to go through the history of the Sprague test on the New York Central, in which he said he spent \$100,000. He said that George Ellis of the American Railway Association approached him with a view to making this test under what Mr. Sprague termed "unfair conditions" in the electric zone and he accepted the opportunity to prove his device's merits. After so doing, he said, the New York Central associated with the G. R. S. for control equipment without giving him an opportunity to bid after certain specifications had been changed, by reason of changes in the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders.

All of this was admitted as evidence by the commission over Mr. Paulding's objections, who endeavored to confine the latter part of the case to the alleged Clayton Act violations. But C. C. McChord, presiding commissioner, admitted it, subject to subsequent objections by the New York Central. Mr. Colahan asserting that these matters led up to what was to follow and the more serious charges could not be separated from the other.

## Would Speed Case

The competency of Mr. Sprague was the subject of questions and he said that he developed the first workable electric trolley car, perfected electrification of railroads, and invented many modern accessories in the electrical field, holding degrees and citations for such work.

Efforts on the part of the New York Central to confine the case to alleged illegal practices were unsuccessful, the Sprague counsel going into matters said to be the present subject of the case. Judge McChord gave Mr. Colahan every opportunity to present his case in his own way, although urging him if possible to get to the charges which the Sprague company had made in view of the limited time. Mr. Paulding's plea for this was based on the fact that publicity had been given to the existence of such charges and he held that it was only fair that he have an opportunity to refute this while the subject was in the public thought. Mr. McChord concurred, asserting that the commission wanted the facts but could not indulge in a general "fishing expedition." Other commissioners hearing the case were J. J. Esch and Frank McManamy.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S  
FORCES DEFEATEDMarshal Preparing to Leave  
Manchurian Capital

PEKING, Dec. 7 (AP)—The army of Marshal Chang-Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, was in retreat today after a defeat by the forces of Gen. Ku Sung-lin, who, pretending to surrender, turned the left flank of the Marshal's forces.

Kuo was formerly a follower of the Marshal.

Chang is preparing to leave Mukden, the Manchurian capital, and has given notice that he intends to retire to private life.

There was a general exodus today from Mukden, where the defense has broken down.

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP)—The dispatch to Kokusai News Agency here from Peking says that Chang Tso-lin, military ruler of Manchuria for many years had decided to resign and disband his army.

Advices to the Japanese Foreign Office indicate that Chang will seek refuge in Japanese territory.

Marshal Chang is reported withdrawing from his stronghold comes after a series of defeats following mutiny in the ranks of his soldiers. Japan is still maintaining a policy of non-interference in the situation.

FRANCE TAKES OVER  
REICH ORGANIZATIONS

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Aristide Briand, the French Prime Minister, has submitted a proposal to the administration of former German Protestant organizations in Syria to French Protestant organizations. It is well known that President Doumergue is a Protestant President.

and there is a certain piquancy in this submission to him.

This transfer of control is necessary under the Versailles treaty which mandates the League of Nations to France, which enables France to govern Syria. During the war most of the properties in question were used by the Allies for military purposes. The French organization will direct the institutions will not interfere with their internal working or needlessly change the personnel.

'WET INVASION'  
MEETS PROTESTMeeting Against Dry Law,  
Scheduled for January,  
May Be Called Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Declaring that the "foreign beer invasion of the United States," announced for Jan. 16, may be called off because of popular reaction in America against it, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in a statement here added that prohibition has won every pitched battle with its adversaries and "is advancing steadily in spite of its enemies and some of its misguided friends."

The proposed wet gathering referred to by Mr. Wheeler has been scheduled as an international meeting of forces opposed to the spread of prohibition.

"Like so many wet activities, under prohibition as well as under license," said Mr. Wheeler, "this move promises to arouse more opposition than support of their cause. If the beer band does invade America, it will receive the hottest and least friendly reception it ever met. America has millions to give in charity to drink-ridden Europe but not a penny in tribute to the parasite in drink trade which saps the strength of those lands."

"The foes of prohibition point to the leaks in the dam, in the hope that they may weaken the morale of the dry forces by stressing the points in enforcement. The friends of prohibition point to these same weak spots with the insistence that they be closed and enforcement made more thorough. We have defeated every enemy in every pitched battle. There are hushwhackers and guerrillas trying to ambush the friends of law and order but neither in numbers nor in influence are they strong enough to win a single fight, so long as loyal Americans present a united front in support of the Constitution. The local authorities must unite with the federal forces in the mop-up campaign. There can be neither truce nor surrender in this fight against organized lawlessness. The state and the city must bear their part in this warfare. If our public servants, in office, do their full duty with the support of the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment, there can be no possible failure."

SCHOOLMEN PLAN  
NEW CURRICULUMNew York Principals' Bulletin  
Cites Obsolete Parts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The chief fault of the schools today is that they do not train children to think, declares the New York Principals' Association in the current number of its bulletin. Commenting on the appointment of the commission to revise the curriculum in New York schools, the organization admits that the curriculum is much the present syllabus which is obsolete and some material now excluded should be added.

"Formalism is encouraged, and too often mere mechanical repetition of the words of the teacher or the book passes as knowledge," says the statement. "This is not altogether due to lack of skill on the part of the teacher. Some blame must attach to a given quantity of subject matter rather than on the needs and interests of the learner. There are certain facts that it is a disgrace and a misfortune not to know. So runs the introduction to the geography syllabus. Granted. But it is more of a disgrace for teachers to try to cram a pupil with unrelated bits of information, a process, by the way, which defeats its own end."

"As a matter of experience, we know that unorganized facts don't stick. Hence the cry of outsiders that our pupils are ignorant. The things that it is important for a child to know can be related to his experience. They must be so related, for there is no other way of teaching them at all."

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Prices range from \$2.50 to \$8.50  
English Wool Footwear for men and women, \$1.00 to \$2.50.  
145 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

FINLAND DESIGNS MEASURES  
TO ASSURE ECONOMIC FUTUREThe Three Questions Most Vital to Country Are Said to Be  
the Gold Standard, the Timber Trade, and Political  
and Commercial Relations

HELSINKI, Finland, Nov. 16. (Special Correspondence)—The three questions confronting Finland today most vital to the continuance and development of her industries and economic life are: the adoption of the gold standard, the stabilization of her timber trade, and the working out of her political and commercial relations with her neighbors—the Baltic States and Russia on the east and the Scandinavian countries on the west.

The industrial success of the smaller countries of Eastern Europe, who have gained their independence since the war, depends in great measure upon their political relations with the countries adjacent. What the attitude of Russia is, and is to be toward Finland and the Baltic States, however difficult to gain it may be, is nevertheless the determining factor of their industrial as well as of their political future.

An Independent State  
Before the war Finland was an autonomous state with her economic and industrial life well organized. As an independent state she has very materially developed her home industries, so that when she came to terms of trade with the world, she was able to export shoes, porcelain, butter, cheese, matches, etc. Eighty per cent of her exports, however, are timber and wood products, as cellulose, paper, pulp, etc. Finland's bank is on a very sure footing and the balance of trade is satisfactory as a whole, and yet there is in Finland a growing anxiety as to what Russian competition in the timber trade may mean to her economic and political future.

The Finnish Government is now considering propositions for a material improvement in the Finnish fleet, which is said to be the poorest in Europe, many ships being bought from Russia and of out-of-date model. Besides increasing her military resources very considerably, Finland is endeavoring to meet the indirect attack of underselling her on the timber market, by boycott, etc., by stabilizing her financial status, by the adoption of the gold standard, by co-operation with Sweden in regulating the timber trade, by foreign loans, and by developing her commercial relations with the western countries. Her whole tendency is to orient herself toward the West and away from the East, both by refraining from joining any Baltic alliance and by cultural and trade alliances with Scandinavia and the West.

Chief Resources  
Agriculture and the timber industry are the chief resources of Finland. The recent good harvest throughout the whole country means that the economic life of Finland has not only maintained its stability but has also undergone a still further consolidation.

This good cannot, however, entirely offset the distinct change for the worse that conditions in the timber market, which has been in a critical state for the last few years, as is well known, have recently undergone. It suffices to mention that during July last, according to the index figures published by the Statistical Central Bureau, the prices of timber goods have again gone down not less than 88 points, i. e., by nearly 7.5 per cent. This has forced the trade to consider seriously the stabilization of the timber market.

The press in Finland and later in Sweden has urged vigorously that the timber producers should decide voluntarily to cut down the production so as to keep it under control, and that the producers in Finland and Sweden should agree to cut down the output as well as to adopt some joint selling policy. The question has been widely discussed in Finland, Sweden and Norway, but, as the confidence in a co-operation between the producers of the different countries has not been very great, and even the possibility of uniting the producers at home seemed doubtful, the matter was postponed until the issue was practically forced by the continued bad conditions.

Reaching Westward  
Owing to the falling-off of their former trade with Russia, as well as to the great uncertainty of the future in regard to Russia, the Baltic States are reaching out hands to the West.

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John Wanamaker  
BRADWAY AT NINTH, NEW YORK

for road expenses, as listed in a memorandum sent with other papers. Mr. Buckner is now trying to find out who got this money.

A complete code system for communication between runners and coast guardmen was revealed by papers among the effects of Philip Coffey, one of the principal defendants, described as "pay officer for the syndicate," Mr. Buckner said. One note read, "When 75-foot coast guard boat plays steady light on steamer, smaller coast guard boats will move away."

Three flashes of a light from a coast guard boat was a signal that the way was clear to land a cargo. Little attempt was made to evolve a difficult system of code words, ship names merely being spelled backward. "Phonetic Kelp," the name of a steel armored boat, Mr. Buckner said. "Atanga" was the Augusta, recently seized by the Government; South was "Sick"; North was "Nicely"; East, "Easy"; West, "Mostek"; Polish, "Boy"; Block Island, "Girl"; and Rum Row, "Twins."

New Source Uncovered  
A hitherto unsuspected coast guardman was placed under suspicion when an agent for an insurance company, which has been bonding the men arrested, undertook to furnish bail for a Coast Guard officer who has not been arrested or indicted. It was the first tip he had on this particular man, Mr. Buckner said.

Mr. Buckner told how one coast guard officer refused a bribe of \$20,000 to let a rum boat slip by him. This man reported the incident to his superiors and aided materially in rounding up several coast guardmen.

Daniel J. Keleher, special prohibition investigator, was arrested at Freeport, L. I., today for implication in the operations of the rum ring. He was held in \$15,000 bail.

Keleher was an employee of the Department of Justice for four years, and upon the reorganization of the prohibition force of the Southern New York District a short time ago he was made a special investigator, and attached to the staff of John A. Foster, prohibition administrator.

Mr. Buckner announces that when he goes before the federal grand jury Monday, he expects to have sufficient evidence to indict all 43 of the men for whom warrants have been issued.

WILLAMETTE AIDS GRADUATES  
SALEM, Ore., Dec. 4. (Special)—Willamette University's appointment bureau, conducted by Prof. Florian von Eichen since its formation in 1924, has been taken over by the university's administration department. The bureau is maintained to place Willamette graduates in teaching positions through the northwest, and to date all graduates seeking positions have been placed.

USE OF OFFICERS' TRAINING FUND  
FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IS ADVOCATED  
(Continued from Page 1)

by any means practicable, that thereafter student opinion should be devoted to urging the United States into the League of Nations. The speakers at the morning session yesterday were President Olds of Amherst, who endorsed the conference as a means of stimulating undergraduate thought in extramural subjects, and Nevins Sayre, secretary of the Fellowship for Reconciliation, who declared that the collective egoism of the United States and its standardized thinking is a menace to world peace.

Student delegates from Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Springfield, Yale, Connecticut College for Women, the University of Vermont, and Dartmouth attended the conference, which was the forerunner of the national conference to be held at Princeton Dec. 11 and 12.

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May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

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Musical Christmas  
Select the kind you desire—No matter what it is we have the tone and the harmonica to the fine old Violin.

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John Wanamaker  
BRADWAY AT NINTH, NEW YORK

Brooklyn Botanic Garden Source  
of Both Pleasure and InstructionHalf a Million Persons Visit This Beauty Spot Each  
Year, While 50,000 School Children Are Taught of  
Flowers and Shrubs—Fund of \$250,000 Sought

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A garden never can be kept within its own borders. It is not alone that visitors carry away mental pictures or sprigs of blossoms, but the plants themselves refuse to respect material limitations, and thrust gay nodding shoots out through the pallings of the picket fence or send up their tendrils above the hedge or garden wall.

But there is a garden which so markedly has burst its bounds that its plants are found not only on the opposite side of the hedge, but in 600 school buildings. It is not satisfied with just growing, but through its bureau of public information it needs must tell private individuals and public manufacturers just how it does it, so that they may plant their gardens and care for them in the wisest way.

Even Has a Library  
It even has a library, this garden, and the library refuses to be kept within bounds, too, so that its publications are to be found in every corner of the world. And more than that, this garden has helped to write state legislation which protects native wild flowers.

This garden is in Brooklyn and almost anyone in Brooklyn can tell you where it is. For half a million persons visit the Brooklyn Botanic Garden every year, 50,000 school children receive instruction there annually, and half a million packets of seed from it have gone to children this year for planting in school and home gardens.

The garden has just received such notable recognition in the form of a \$250,000 pledge from John D. Rockefeller Jr., that almost everyone in Brooklyn is talking about it. Mr. Rockefeller's pledge is contingent upon the garden authorities raising an equivalent amount for the same purpose by Dec. 31, 1926.

Are Sure of Outcome  
And all the people in the five boroughs of Greater New York, who have watched the garden grow, are sure that the authorities will raise the money and that the efforts of the garden deserve that it shall thus be placed beyond the need of depending upon annual subscriptions.

The garden which originally was thought of by Prof. Franklin W. Hooper was made possible by Alfred T. White who secured from Brooklyn citizens the initial endowment fund of \$50,000. This was the condition upon which the city of New York entered into an agreement with the trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to turn over to them the land now occupied by the garden to administer as a botanic garden and arboretum.

It now has become a beautiful spot, but it is rather from its public service to the community that the garden plucks its laurels. It gives a unique service more in the nature of a museum than a garden. In addition to the five boroughs of Greater New York, it has become necessary for the garden authorities to provide about 40 per cent of the annual budget, much of which has to be secured by the somewhat uncertain method of soliciting contributions. To meet this need and to enable the garden to extend its civic service the authorities are starting out to raise the amount required in order to secure Mr. Rockefeller's gift.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS  
SURPLUS OF REVENUE  
VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—After mounting steadily during the last decade, British Columbia taxation will start a downward movement next year, J. D. Munro, Minister of Finance, announced to the Legislature in his annual budget speech. The income tax will be reduced by \$500,000, or about \$1 per capita for everyone in the province, and the personal property tax will be cut 10 per cent.

AU QUATRIEME  
A Large Collection of  
Staffordshire  
Figures  
Including  
Various Rare and Much  
Sought Examples

NEVER has the prestige of old Staffordshire been greater than at the present moment. And it is well worth noting that Au Quatrieme's collection, brought together in England this summer, is unusually rich in "collector's pieces"—rare and early examples and famous subjects, which one might go in search of for years without having the good fortune to discover. One need not be a connoisseur of old pottery, however, to delight in the decorative gaiety of color and naive charm of these vivacious old pieces. . . . the jolliest of mantel top ornaments imaginable, and perfect for the shelves of an old cupboard. . . . or to be flattered indeed to find one of them among one's holiday presents.

A most interesting example is a portrait bust of John Wesley by Enoch Wood, one of the best of the modellers of the day, signed and dated, 1781. The Parson and the Clerk, the Vicar and Moses, Falstaff and The Shipwrecked Sailor, are other famous pieces figuring in this lively company. There's a delicious pair of decorous lovers, sitting beneath a tree, in lovely costumes of green and rose. Another swain and sweetheart are solemnly walking together, he in pea-green trousers, high stock and tightly buttoned coat with flaring skirts, she in a pink jacket and blue-sprigged petticoat. And most amusing are a shepherd and shepherdess playing on pipes and lute beneath a bush in flower with blossoms of supernatural size.

Bust of Wesley \$40. The Shipwrecked Sailor \$90. A Lamb \$15. The Vicar and Moses \$60. Shepherd and Shepherdess, \$30.

CHELSEA AND BOW FIGURES  
Au Quatrieme has also a charming small collection of Chelsea and Bow china figures and groups. . . . notably, the Continents, in Chelsea and a set of Bow Seasons of unimaginable daintiness, and exquisite in the soft creamy tones peculiar to this beautiful glaze.

The Continents, \$400 the set. The Seasons, \$100 the set. Fourth Floor, Old Building

John Wanamaker  
BRADWAY AT NINTH, NEW YORK



## AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY LEADER EXPLAINS AVIATION EXHIBITS

Mr. Kurt Describes Workings of Propellers, Ailerons, and Rudders—Six-Passenger Wright-Bellanca a Center of Attraction at Mechanics Building

At the airplane exhibit in Mechanics Building, which will close tonight, there was a booth illustrating how aircraft work is maintained by the Aeronautical Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Franklin T. Kurt, president of the society, was there to answer questions and explain fundamentals of aviation.

In front of a propeller was mounted a small brass aerofoil, or plane, which could be seen to strain upward when the propeller was turned on. The aerofoil was pivoted in the center to show how a gust of air can pull one wing up more than the other and start to turn the airplane over. On a machine in flight, this is stopped by a side movement of the "joystick," or control handle, which raises the aileron on the high wing, making it drop, and lowers the aileron on the low wing, making it rise.

**Maintaining Balance**  
Keeping a lateral balance is, therefore, about the same as in riding a bicycle. To fly in a straight line, the longitudinal balance—keeping the craft from going up or down—must also be maintained. This is done with the same lever. A pull back makes the plane go up, a push on the stick makes it go down. The rudder is controlled by foot levers. A turn to the right is made by pushing with the right foot. In turning the airplane must be banked, that is, inclined, just the same as a bicycle or motorcycle is traveling at ordinary cruising speed, say 100 miles an hour, there may be a pressure of 10 pounds per square foot less than normal on parts of the upper surface of the wing. This pressure is by no means evenly distributed. It is greatest near the back edge, which means, of course, that the back edge tends to rise faster than the front edge.

**Compensation Methods**  
This would plunge the craft to the ground were it not compensated for by the tail surface and elevator. On these parts is exerted the greatest pressure. For "stunt" airplanes the tail surface and elevator should be able to withstand an extremely high pressure. While it is an advantage for an aeroplanist to travel fast, it is also an

advantage for it to land slowly. Large wing areas reduce the landing speed, but are a hindrance to high speed. At the exhibit of the Boston Airport Corporation's "Travel Air," Mr. Kurt showed how the movable tail-fins operate. When two passengers occupy the front cockpit, the tail is set to point slightly downward. Otherwise the pilot would have to keep a steady pull on the joystick to keep the nose of the airplane up. This device is especially useful on mail airplanes because the load varies, and when the tail angle—called the longitudinal dihedral—is set for a given cargo, the pilot gets more freedom.

**The Wright-Bellanca**  
On the Wright-Bellanca airplane Mr. Kurt showed how the slanted struts act as aerofils, and thus have a lifting capacity more than equal to the weight of the airplane. This monoplane has no external wires. Four slanted struts, fabric covered, enclosing stanchion tubes, support the wings. This aeroplanist's fuselage also acts as an aerofil. Both top and bottom are cambered to give the greatest lift. The cabin is completely enclosed. It has six seats. Both front seats have complete sets of controls. The instruments on an aeroplane are: an air-speed indicator, an altimeter, an inclinometer, a compass, and a motor speed indicator. The air speed is taken from a specially designed tube in which the air pressure will vary as the speed varies. The inclinometer is like a carpenter's level bent into an arc. The bubble tells how much the nose of the airplane is pointing down or up.

Several models used in wind tunnel experiments were on exhibit. A model of a German submarine, which could be assembled ready for flight in two minutes on the deck of a submarine.

Some of the exhibits will be shown at the institute when the department holds their annual "open house," some time in February, according to Mr. Kurt. The Wright-Bellanca six-passenger monoplane will be flying at the airport this week. The "Travel Air" may be seen at the airport any time. The military exhibit included a J. N. or "Jenny" and a Sperry Scout airplane. There was also a demonstration of tests given to army air pilots.

## MASSACHUSETTS DEBT DECREASES

Federal Report Shows Per Capita Reduced From \$18.03 to \$16.88

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. (AP)—The Department of Commerce in a summary of financial statistics of Massachusetts for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1924, finds that the net indebtedness of the State on that date was \$16.88 per capita, as compared with \$18.03 in 1923 and \$23.63 in 1917. The net indebtedness, which is the funded debt less sinking fund assets, amounted to \$69,304,762.

The department points out that of the total net debt \$42,615,949 constituted a contingent debt, representing the indebtedness incurred by the State for providing the Boston Metropolitan District with joint sewer, park and water systems and for Boston's proportion of a loan on account of the Suffolk county courthouse. This indebtedness, while included in the official records of the State, really constitutes a burden upon the cities and towns of the Metropolitan District.

Total payments by the State during the year under review for expenses of general departments and public service enterprises, interest and outlays were \$59,942,021. Of this total \$42,559,149 was for maintenance and operation of the general departments, including \$1,984,295 apportioned for education to the minor civil divisions of the State and representing \$10.39 per capita, as compared with \$8.99 in 1923 and \$6.64 in 1917. The increase in 1924 was due to refunds of the national bank and of the military and naval service fund.

The total revenue receipts for the year were \$80,160,508 or \$12.21 per capita. This was \$5,851,631 more than the total payments, exclusive of payments for permanent improvements, but \$791,513 less than the total, including such improvements. Property and special taxes represented 54.4 per cent of the total revenue, as against 50.5 per cent in 1923 and 66.3 per cent in 1917. Business and non-business licenses, the latter including motor vehicle taxes and hunting and fishing licenses, constituted 20.4 per cent of the revenue, as against 18.6 per cent in 1923 and 10.2 per cent in 1917.

The assessed valuation of property in Massachusetts subject to ad valorem taxation was \$3,295,844,423. Of the governmental costs \$14,775,189 were for highways, of which \$5,804,852 went for maintenance and \$4,970,347 for construction.

## Fiddles Himself Into Eyes of Nation



Characteristic Picture of A. 'Mellie' Dunham, Who is on His Way to Home of Henry Ford.

## Maine Veteran Fiddler Leaves Amid Cheers of 10,000 People

Governor Brewster on Hand as A. "Mellie" and Mrs. Dunham Take Their Departure in Private Pullman Car for the Home of Henry Ford

NORWAY, Me., Dec. 7. (AP)—With the cheers of 10,000 people still ringing in their ears, A. "Mellie" Dunham, veteran champion fiddler of Maine, and his wife, left today to be guests of Henry Ford at Dearborn, Mich. Two weeks ago the old-time musician was invited by the motor manufacturer to go and play his old-fashioned country dance music in the Dearborn home.

The twin villages of South Paris and Norway declared a holiday in celebration of their departure. The Governor of the State, Ralph O. Brewster, was on hand to bid them good-bye. Bertrand G. McIntire, vice-president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass., and a former Democratic candidate for Governor, presented the wishes of their home town. A parade, headed by the sheriff and including a police escort, the Norway band, a coast artillery company, the Kiwanis Club of the town, and citizens, accompanied the couple to the branch station here.

Governor Brewster was introduced by Albert J. Stearns and spoke briefly. He said in part:

A citizen of the United States once said: "If a man makes a better mouse trap, writes a better book, or paints a better picture, though he may build his house in the woods, the world will make a pathway to his door." And we shall amend this by saying: "If a man shall make a better snowshoe or draw a better bow, the State of Maine will be here to greet him."

This man has made a better snowshoe and drawn a better bow than his neighbors, and we are proud of him. The governor spoke of the modern

erase of dancing with the new style of music, and said if Mr. Dunham is able to interest people by his alluring combination of Yankee shrewdness and musical ability to get the people back to this old style of dancing, civic life of the nation will be vastly improved.

"Dancing," the Governor declared, "is an innocent amusement and the old time dances, the country dances to which Mr. Dunham has been holding, are very pretty."

"It is a great pleasure to send away as a representative of this State a man who so fully represents the virtues of the puritan ideal to such a distinguished patron as Henry Ford, to forward and help the movement for the old-time dance."

Governor Brewster emphasized the spirit of good-fellowship and enjoyment and the cleanliness of the dances of the forefathers. He spoke, in praise of the old-time dance as a "pleasing relaxation to the brittleness of the puritanic virtue."

The couple, unknown two weeks ago outside the borders of Maine, then entered the private car of the trip outside her native state. "Mellie" has not been away from Maine in 20 years.

Tonight they will be guests at the banquet of the Canadian Snowshoe Club in Montreal and then they will resume their journey which will bring them to Detroit at 2:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

## TREND TOWARD MILITARISM IN SCHOOL DECRIED

(Continued from Page 1)

training so much place as it now has in our college world."

The War Department has taken cognizance of the agitation against military training in schools and colleges. In a letter sent to all corps area commanders, the department outlined its attitude on the matter as follows:

"The War Department stands squarely in favor of military training for the greatest possible number of students in universities and colleges, considering available personnel, funds, and equipment. The War Department's stand in this matter is based upon its plan for national defense made pursuant to the National Defense Act, which in turn is based on the constitutional principle of 'common defense.'"

"The successful application of the principle of common defense can only be assured when every citizen, including students in universities and colleges, realizes his obligation under the adopted policy, is acquainted with the War Department's plans to execute said policy, and is prepared to play his part in these plans. The principle of common defense and the adopted system under which it is carried out is not new, as it has existed in America since the earliest colonial days."

## BUS CERTIFICATES EXTENDED TO MAR. 21

Public Utilities Board Investigations Incomplete

Temporary certificates of public convenience and necessity which have been granted since July 28, 1925, to operators of motorbus lines in Massachusetts, due to expire on Dec. 31, have been extended to March 31, 1926, by the Department of Public Utilities.

The certificates have been granted under the terms of Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1925, which required the Public Utilities Commission, acting in conjunction with the highway department, to investigate bus lines, and supervise their operation. The permits, being temporary in nature, were scheduled to expire at the end of the year.

It is announced by the Department of Public Utilities that its investigations will not be completed by Dec. 31, and that in order to impose suitable and proper terms, conditions, requirements, and stipulations, its permanent certificates, which may hereafter be issued, more time will be required. It is therefore ordered that all temporary certificates be extended to the end of March, 1926.

## FILIPINOS RENEW INDEPENDENCE PLEA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A plea that the American Government should turn its attention to the Philippine problem as one of the most important now before Congress and should take the final step of granting complete independence to the Filipino people, has been submitted to Congress by Sergio Osmeña, president pro tempore of the Philippine Senate, through Pedro Guevara, resident commissioner.

The memorandum was said to be "in compliance with instructions from the Philippine Legislature," and to represent "the overwhelming sentiment of a majority of the Filipinos, who have co-operated with American authorities through many years of autonomous government."

This statement of the aims and justification of the independence movement was said to be the opening of a campaign to obtain congressional sanction for complete independence of the islands. While stressing appreciation of American assistance in stabilizing political and economic conditions in the Philippines, the statement emphasized also the contention that the time has come for the inhabitants to have su-

## GENEVA GETS READY TO OPEN MOMENTOUS LEAGUE SESSION

Turkish Attitude on Mosul Question Interesting—Economic Difficulties That Bar Revival of Prosperity to Be Investigated

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A momentous session of the League Council opens tonight at Geneva with no fewer than four major issues and a large number of minor ones come up for disposal. In the first place, there is the question of Mosul. The Permanent Council has given its ruling (which, though technically only an "opinion," is, in practice, binding) that the Council may definitely fix the boundary between Iraq and Turkey by unanimous vote, the intervening but their votes not being counted in reckoning unanimity.

But the Council also hinted that the Council had at its disposal the procedure known as "conciliation" for the settlement of this dispute. Consequently it is expected that the actual effect of the Council's decision will be a further delay, during which the Council will try to get an amicable settlement.

**Turkey's Attitude**

Seeing that Turkey has refused in advance to accept the Council's decision on the matter, it is improbable that it will agree to an award by the Council which is known to favor granting Mosul to Iraq. It is thought possible, however, that if the conciliation process fails, the Council may ultimately announce its decision and have it in de facto possession of the disputed area and are certain not to relinquish their hold unless driven out by force, which Turkey is not thought to be in a position to exercise.

Another international dispute coming before the Council is the recent Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident. According to its terms of reference the League commission under Sir Horace Rumbold, British Ambassador at Madrid, which investigated this matter, had not only to apportion responsibility for the occurrence, but had also to make recommendations for the prevention of such disputes in future. Fortified with the recommendations of this commission, which has now reported, the Council has to make its award. It is generally recognized that the prevention of future troubles must involve the cooperation of the parties to the present dispute, but Jugoslavia and Albania as well, and probably Turkey too. The question is complicated by the delicate situation arising from the fact that numerous flags these regions, rendering the obvious solution of compulsory arbitration an extremely difficult matter.

**The Komitadj**

Similarly it is argued that with so many armed bands of komitadjis on and near the frontiers it would be impossible to erect demilitarized zones to separate the regular forces of the different countries without making those demilitarized areas a happy hunting ground for brigands. Indeed a former British delegate to the League Assembly who has interested himself largely in this question to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the only satisfactory solution he could see was for the league to appoint resident magistrates to whom all disputes involving people of different races could be brought. Such a solution, however, is not expected to commend itself to the intensely nationalistic governments of the various Balkan states.

In addition to these two important questions, the council has also to consider the proposals for a disarmament conference and an economic conference. The former question arises out of the resolution passed at the assembly in September, requesting the council to try to bring about a preparatory study with a view to a conference for the reduction and

limitation of armaments. As a result, a subcommittee of the council was formed to consider proposals for the agenda of such a conference. Both France and Great Britain have drawn up schemes. The French want to take into consideration the industrial equipment of the various nations, on the ground that nations well developed industrially are better prepared for war than others. Hence the latter would need compensating advantages in other directions. However true such a contention may be, the attempt to work it out in practice would admittedly make the realization of disarmament an extremely difficult and protracted affair, if it did not wreck the proceedings altogether, as many believe it would do.

**Controversial Topics**

Two other controversial topics in connection with the proposed conference are whether it should deal with land armaments only or should include sea and air armaments as well, and the question of abolishing submarines. Yet another controversial subject is the question of the private manufacture of arms, but this matter is being kept separate from disarmament and is to be the subject of a special conference of its own which the Assembly has invited the Council to call before next September, with a view to drawing up a general convention. The Assembly resolution added: "The co-operation of the United States Government in the preliminary work for this convention is indispensable to the success of the conference."

The Economic Conference is the project sprung on a surprise by the assembly by the French delegation at Geneva last September. The first step which the Council has to take is the appointment of a strong committee for the purpose—in the words of the Assembly resolution—of investigating economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity and of ascertaining the best means of overcoming these difficulties and of preventing their recurrence.

Naturalists will include the question of tariffs—the League has already investigated the subject of import and export prohibitions, and decided that they are undesirable—and it is further proposed to make a survey of the world's sources of raw material in order to see if any means can be devised for their pro-rata apportionment to the manufacturers. The actual conference is to be called at the discretion of the Council after the committee has made its report.

**Supervision of Austria**

Austria figures prominently on the Council agenda. The question of abolishing the post of League Commissioner-General in Vienna, so as to loosen the League's reins which is beginning to bear somewhat heavily on Austria, now that the first stage of the country's financial resuscitation has been successfully carried through, has already been mooted and agreed to in theory.

The Financial Committee of the League has been considering how this shall be done and the Council will now have to hear the Financial Committee's proposals. Furthermore, the report of the League committee on the economic situation in Austria will be considered. It is expected that this will, among other things, urge the abolition of the restrictions on Austria's trade which have been imposed by certain of its neighbors.

The perennial Danzig problem again takes its place on the Council agenda—it is hoped for the last time, since Germany and Poland are now on better terms. The signature of the Locarno treaties and the tale of international disputes is continued with certain minor minority questions and a couple of questions relating to the property of Armenian and Greek minorities in Turkey.

## Dr. DeForest Reaches Boston to Exhibit His Talking Film

Dr. Lee DeForest who dreamed of making motion pictures talk even before Thomas Edison invented a device to synchronize the audible record of a phonograph with filmed action, came to Boston today to superintend the first showing in this city of his phonofilms which record audible sound accurately synchronized with action on one film.

Dr. DeForest was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The brittle curl of Iowa is still in his voice. He is tall, he has humor in his manner, he seems not to take himself too seriously or the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur in his buttonhole, given him by the French Government in recognition of what his audion or three-electrode tube did for communication during the World War, and he accepts casually the possession of inventive genius as something beyond himself.

When a man's dream has come true it is reasonable for it to be his highest interest. He says: "The audion, the photo-electric cells, the audion which is the specific name for the audion amplifier, they are all very simple." He smiles a little as a man unable to suppress entirely a secret delight that he can regard so highly technical and advanced an invention as "simple."

**Easily Adapted**

"The introduction of the phonofilm apparatus into the average film theater is entirely practical and involves no excessive expenditure," he explained. The phonofilm apparatus enables films to go beyond pictures to synchronized sound. It is the belief of W. E. Waddell, general manager for Dr. DeForest, that the public has been satisfied with non-audible films and their pantomime limitations because they preceded perfected talking films and that the general availability of talking films will cause a majority of the public to wonder how it did without them as it wonders on occasion how it did without automobiles in the days of Concord buggies.

The phonofilm, then, as its name implies, is the combination on the same film of picture with voice or music, photographed and recorded. Standard cinematograph film is used. The sound record occupies a very narrow strip of film, three-thirty-seconds of an inch wide on the margin, and does not materially reduce the size of the picture.

An especially designed gas-filled

lamp, called the Photofon light, is inserted in the moving picture camera, a short distance from the usual objective lens. The light passes through a narrow slit, falling directly upon one margin of the film. The margin is screened, from the picture itself so that only the light from the Photofon lamp falls upon it.

The electric current passing through the gas, the intensity of light depending on the intensity of current. The light therefore fluctuates in brightness hundreds or thousands of times a second in perfect rhythm with the current pulses, varying in strength with the current.

**Developing Process**  
For the production, the negative film, carrying picture and sound record, is developed in the usual manner, with a special developer used to bring out the details of the sound record. Positive prints are made through a special printer to give necessary light values for picture and sound record. The positive print is run through the motion picture projection machine, with a small attachment added to it fashioned of an incandescent lamp and a highly sensitive photo-electric cell which is the invention of T. W. Case. Between the lamp and the photo-electric cell the film passes as it travels through the projector machine.

The light from the lamp is concentrated upon the tiny slit similar to that above described in the motion picture camera. This light therefore passes through the sound record which has been photographed on the film and on into the chamber containing the photo-electric cell. The passage of the sound record, therefore, across this narrow slit controls the sensitive cell. The photo-electric cell, having a property which determines its electrical resistance at any instant by the amount of light falling upon it, therefore permits the varying of the electrical resistance of the cell in strict accordance with the fluctuation of light.

A variety of interest is possible in the phonofilm program and includes a story contrasts with selected subjects to show silent and sound pictures. This evening's program at the Tremont Temple is made mainly of short subjects in order to show the diversity of fields which Dr. DeForest invention will adequately affect.

## CHURCHMAN PLANS SERIES OF TALKS

Fellowship of Reconciliation Secretary Was Utah Bishop

The Rev. Dr. Paul Jones, New York secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and former Episcopal bishop of Utah, has resigned during the war, will address a public meeting in the Community House, 6 Byron Street, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Jones, who was graduated



THE REV. DR. PAUL JONES, New York Secretary of Fellowship of Reconciliation.

from Yale and the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, will discuss the subject "A Christian Looks at War." John F. Moore will preside. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McCord Crothers, of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, will speak on "Co-operation and Toleration."

The meeting is open to the public and is under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, and the International League for Peace and Freedom.

Other meetings at which Dr. Jones will speak during his week's stay in Boston include a luncheon meeting at the Harvard Liberal Club on Tuesday and meetings of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at 32 Mt. Vernon Street at 4 o'clock Thursday, and at Wellesley at 8 o'clock.

**PERMIT TO ABANDON GREENDALE STATION**

The Commission on Public Utilities today approved the petition of the Boston Maine Railroad for authority to abandon the Greendale passenger station in Worcester.

The order of the commission states that there was no opposition to the abandonment at the hearing, and that it seems to be no public need or demand for the further maintenance of this station, and it appears to be in the interest of economy to abandon it.

## BILL WOULD TRANSFER RATE-MAKING POWER

A bill to transfer the right to determine the evaluation and rates of transportation companies receiving support from cities and towns, from the Public Utilities Commission to a board of civil engineers, one appointed by each municipality, was filed with Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, today by Thomas M. Ashton, Representative from the Fall River district.

## ILLINOIS BOARD VISITS STATE HOUSE

Massachusetts Franchise Methods Looked Into

Members of a special investigating commission formed by this year's session of the Illinois Legislature called upon the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities today for information about the operation of revocable franchises for all public service corporations under the Massachusetts laws.

The commission is called the "Illinois Termination Permit Investigating Commission." In its researches, the group has already visited Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, District of Columbia and New York. Leaving Massachusetts, it will return to Illinois. Later, it will visit other states which grant a franchise similar to that in Massachusetts.

The members of the Illinois Commission present today were Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling; Robert Scholtes, Speaker of the House; the following state senators, Richard J. Barr, John Dalley, Thurlow G. Eastington, Edward J. Hughes, Harry G. Wright; and the following representatives, Frank E. Abbey, Thomas Curran, Matt Franz, Peter S. Krump, Arthur Roe, and Frank Ryan.

## TRAIN SERVICE ASKED ON LAWRENCE BRANCH

A petition signed by 450 residents was presented to the Commission on Public Utilities today asking the commission to order the Boston & Maine Railroad to run a train daily, except Sunday, from the North Lawrence station to Salem and return. On Nov. 9, the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Boston & Maine to abandon that part of the Lawrence branch from Danvers to North Andover, the discontinuance of service being effective 30 days from date.

The petition is signed by students of the St. John's Preparatory School, Danvers; the Salem Normal School; the Essex County Agricultural School; Essex County judges, county commissioners, officers, and state and county employees at Salem, and residents of Lawrence, Methuen, and Andover.

## WOULD PUNISH DEFALCATORS

Attorney-General Lists the Charges of Last Six Years for Inquiry

Continuing an investigation of the charges made two weeks ago by Governor Fuller, that city and town officials in Massachusetts have defalcated with large sums of money and gone unpunished, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, today said that he is about to send a list of all such alleged defalcations to various district attorneys for investigation and prosecution.

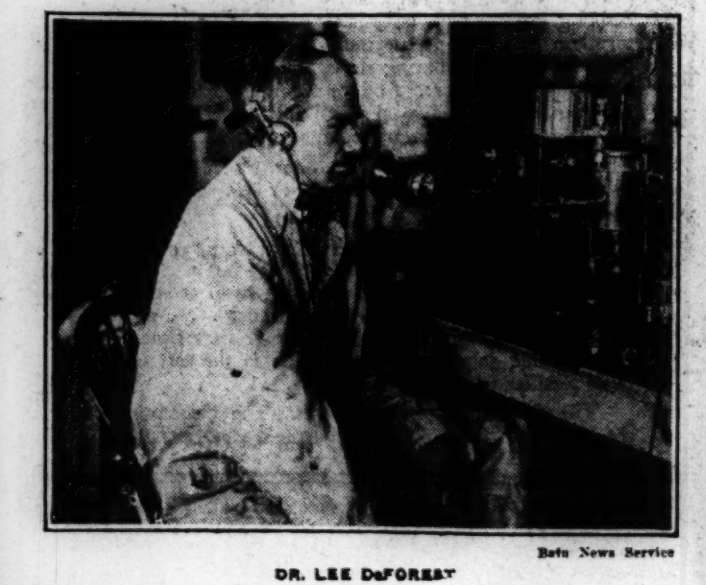
Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, who has kept the "black list" of delinquent officials referred to by Governor Fuller, has prepared a complete list of the defalcations charged against city and town officials during the last six years. The list is now in the hands of the Attorney-General, and will be distributed soon for prosecution.

The Attorney-General also said that assistants from his office will probably appear this week before the Suffolk County Grand Jury, or may be present at a special session later to present the results of the investigation into the alleged frauds connected with bar examinations in Suffolk County.

## CONNECTICUT GIRLS TEAM WINS AWARD

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 7. (Special.) The Connecticut 4-H Club workers, disappointed when Miss Faith Grant failed to win the leadership contest at the national congress, are now elated by the fact that the Misses Evelyn Camp and Dorothy Baldwin, both of this city, captured first prize in the demonstration team contest.

The subject of their demonstration was "The Perfect Foot and How to Clothe It." Competing against 11 other teams the Connecticut girls emerged first, with an Iowa team second and a team from Minnesota third.



DR. LEE DEFOREST







# RADIO

## ONE-CONTROL SUPERHET IS DISCUSSED

Compactness of an Ordinary Three-Tube Set Achieved With Eight Tubes

James L. McLaughlin has been actively engaged in the development of a new type of radio receiver, the one-control superheterodyne. The idea of a one-control superheterodyne has been under development by Mr. McLaughlin for well over a year. He showed the editor a model of a set of this kind in October, 1924. This is the first of a series of three articles by Mr. McLaughlin describing the latest development of his one-control idea. The set, this time, is a superheterodyne, and is designed to be selective, sensitive and the easiest to tune of any set yet devised.

The extreme selectivity of directional loop reception plus the selectivity which can be experienced when signals are amplified at wavelengths several times higher than those on which they are received—heterodyning it is called—is intriguing to a radio fan. Certain misapprehensions seem to exist which have made many people who are capable of completing a satisfactory superheterodyne, avoid the undertaking.

One of these is the number of tubes. However, the ordinary five-tube set uses from two to three times as much B battery current as a well-designed super. And the slightly greater frequency with which one has to use a B battery charger to run eight tubes instead of five does not begin to increase the electric bill to a point where it approaches the B battery expense of a wasteful five-tube set.

A description of a new one-control superheterodyne which covers the broadcast range and is economical to run might prove of interest to the readers of the Monitor. The desired frequency difference between the oscillator and the frequency of the signal to be received is obtained by making the loop and oscillator inductances as near alike as practically possible, in regard to their L/C ratios. Across the oscillator and loop inductances are placed condensers of straight-line frequency design; a small, mid-range condenser shunted across the oscillator condenser being used to lower the frequency of this circuit to that difference of frequency desired.

### Compactness Achieved

In an attempt to arrive at greater compactness, and still retain the stability of operation obtained in the familiar superheterodyne design, a system of tube placement was developed which may allow a set to be constructed with its component instruments arranged in a more compact relation.

The tubes are arranged to form a design of an exaggerated "H" in which the oscillator tubes form the upper part of the left-hand vertical side of the "H," the first detector forms the lower, the three radio frequency tubes together with the second detector make up the horizontal connecting bar and the audios forming the right-hand vertical side, thus completing the letter "H." The adoption of a standard eight-gang sub-panel makes drilling unnecessary and simplifies assembly in this one-control super. Standard front panels may also be bought into which all instruments specified may be fitted without drilling.

The front panel measures only 10 by 14 1/2 inches. The sub-panel is only 13 1/2 inches wide by 9 inches deep. A mahogany cabinet with grooves exactly fitting a 10 by 14 1/2 inch panel can be furnished at an extra charge. The set is secured for you by dealers in most parts of the country if you do not wish to build your own or employ the cabinet maker.

For installation in upright or console talking machines the size of panel used is excellent. It will be appreciated that with an extra cabinet made to hold two 45-volt B-batteries this receiver is unexcelled for portable use where a 6-volt automobile or motorboat storage battery is available to light the filaments. Because of its compactness, the receiver cabinet may also be carried about easily.

### Tuning and Tone

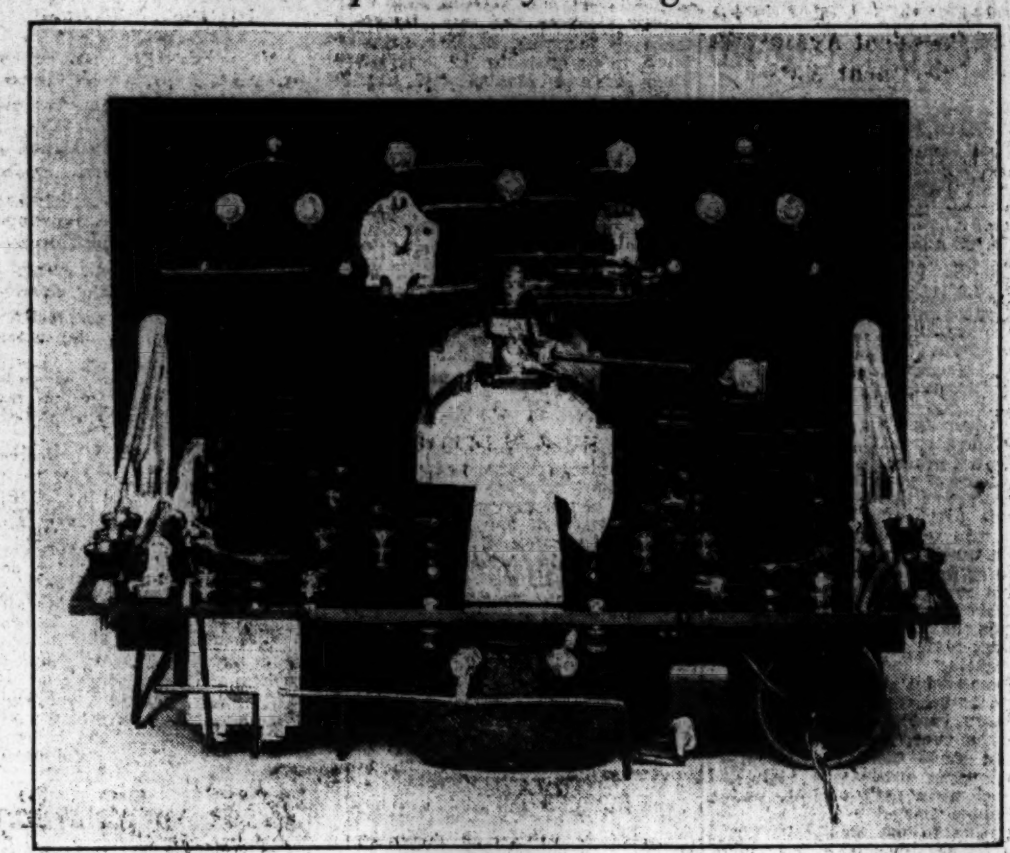
Tone in any radio receiver is first a matter of tuning and second a matter of undistorted amplification. A revolutionary feature of design in the McLaughlin set, which aids in tuning, is the matching of the inducto coupling coil with the large D. T. W. imported loop. The latter was chosen because its maximum inductance capacity exceeds that of any other easily obtainable commercial coil, and is built to be of the approximate value the inducto coupling demands. Short lengths of wire or inequalities of the length of the loop leads produce any variation in the loop's capacity, provision has been made with a mid-range variable condenser in the set to balance all values perfectly.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau: NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A Christian Science Lecture, to be delivered by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Dec. 7, will be radio-cast by Station WMA, New York, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, will be given in Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, and will be radio-cast under the auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

## Novel Superheterodyne Design Shown



The Two Variable Condensers Are Shown, One Ahead of the Other. They Are Connected by Insulated Shafting. While the Balancing Condenser is Shown Slightly to the Right in the Accompanying Picture, Due to a Three-Tap Loop Being Used, in the Particular Set Described in the Accompanying Article This Condenser is Mounted in the Middle Upper Part of the Front Panel. The Socket Layout is Easily Seen. The Parts Under the Sub-Panel From Left to Right Are a Tune-by-Pass Condenser, One of the Audio Transformers, the "Pitotform" and the Oscillator Coil.

### Question Box

About a year ago I became a B-D enthusiast, have built three sets myself and responsible for more than 20 others being built. Things seem to go along fairly smoothly with results until the introduction of the new Daven resistances. It seems everybody using this block, including myself, has his troubles in getting the circuit stable. The tickler coil seems to give the most trouble, rather the operation of same—it is very critical, has its blows, and in an instant it seems "dead." To get it to work smoothly and well balanced seems almost impossible. The old type resistors, single with one condenser, are easier to balance smoothly.

Yesterday I reduced the tickler coil from 20 turns to 25. This helped much, but still it could be better. I understand a local builder of the Brown-Drake sets used but 16 turns on the tickler. If you could advise me in any way to help this condition I would appreciate it. I am a local builder of the Brown-Drake sets used but 16 turns on the tickler. If you could advise me in any way to help this condition I would appreciate it.

Do you know when the National Company are going to put out S.I.F. condensers? Have you tried the one arranged for Brown-Drake? A local retailer, S.I.F. Condenser, has been arranged for Brown-Drake. A local retailer, S.I.F. Condenser, has been arranged for Brown-Drake. A local retailer, S.I.F. Condenser, has been arranged for Brown-Drake.

The only question which arises is whether or not the primary could be properly placed under the secondary to get the high ratio of volume. It is a better loudspeaker, the even better than the Western Electric, J. H. B. New Haven, Conn. (Ans.) We are glad to hear from you. The difficulty you speak of seems to have been quite prevalent when using large condensers now furnished with the Brown-Drake. Now such radio frequency condensers seem to be causing much trouble. The real result is, it appears that they become charged, and in the process of charging and discharging a variation is introduced in the net which causes the regenerative control to become quite unmanageable. There is no doubt that such radio frequency currents probably have much to do with the trouble. The use of the Brown-Drake paper has been using a device recently which has proved to be an aid in clearing up the trouble. It appears that the same thing that causes "plugging" in your amplifier causes much of the trouble in a transformer-coupled amplifier. The logical thing to do is to try and reach this radio frequency from reaching the audio amplifier. This is accomplished as follows: choke coil is connected in series with the tickler-to-amplifier lead, that is, the tickler is connected to the audio amplifier across the first resistance connected to the tickler-to-choke lead to the A amplifier. Now such radio frequency as might try to get into the resistance amplifier is checked off and by-passed through the condenser back to its right place in the A battery. The choke coil may be made by winding 25 turns of No. 32 D.C.C. wire on a spool one inch in diameter. The winding is not at all critical and may be made in any convenient manner.

The new National S. I. F. condenser will be out within a week or two. It is a radio frequency design turning 20 degrees inductance of the customer. This gives an even greater separation of station readings on the dial. It is a striking feature of the set, and is so striking that the tuning might seem to be quite unmanageable. The real result is, of course, an opportunity to get right on the resonant point with the aid of the condenser was designed by Robert Field of Crut Laboratory, Harvard University, who has applied for a patent on the device. This condenser also involves a feature already granted and owned by Carl Hellman, so that eventually it will involve two patents. Regarding the tickler coil, we have not tried them, although our measurements show the solenoid winding to be the best design for the Brown-Drake apparatus. The other two designs would have been used on the Brown-Drake primary on which patents have been applied for by Messrs. Brown and Drake. The National Company are the only ones licensed under this patent application. As to the inductance, the Brown-Drake set has a power tube and the right voltage on plate, and grid bias. The Western Electric design gives pretty fine music, but perhaps something better may come along with the Brown-Drake design. This is a constant fight against material limitations. We have come to the last word we may find that there is nothing left, which we may say is a word, something when one reads the "last word" claims of some manufacturers.

### Just Received

**Browning-Drake Receivers**  
The NEW Five-Tube Resistance Coupled type—the latest development in the art—by  
**BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.**  
KELVIN WHITE CO.  
115 State Street, Boston

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### COLBY FOR WORLD COURT

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 7.—(P)—Results of an informal ballot held by the students of Colby College on the question, "Shall the United States enter the World Court?" show 393 in favor and 40 against.

## Radio Programs

### Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 7

**ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME**  
CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (351 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Juvenile program, under the direction of Prof. C. E. Wright. Special program by members of the Salvation Army Band of Grand Bay, Canada. Nova Scotia, under direction of Mr. Fred Fernough.

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## DR. KUO DEFENDS CHINA'S POLICY

Tells Foreign Association Why China Should Be Own Mistress

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Reasons why China should be "mistress in her own house" were offered by Dr. Ping Wen Kuo, vice-president of the World Federation of Educational Associations before the Foreign Policy Association.

"The chief objection of the Powers in the extraterritoriality controversy has been that they have had no confidence in the new laws of China and their administration," said Dr. Kuo, "but the fact that China is prepared to employ foreign jurists during the period of transition, to sit in with Chinese judges should show that this apprehension of the foreign powers is not necessary."

**Tariff Autonomy**  
"In the matter of tariff autonomy, the fact that China has volunteered to abolish the Likin or internal taxes in 1925 with the restoration of her rights in regulating her own tariff should strengthen the world's confidence in her."

Dr. Kuo gave three reasons why treaty revisions should be effected: first, that the present treaties are unilateral in one party; second, that they infringe upon China's sovereignty; third, that conditions in China have changed greatly since the treaties were formed, and the League of Nations provides that if a treaty proves out of date, the nation affected has the right to ask for changes.

Militarism, official corruption, and disorganization of the central government were advanced as dangerous to the aspirations of the Chinese people by Charles C. Batchelder, former acting commercial attaché, Peking. Foreigners are reluctant to trust Chinese judges, he said, because of instances of oppression and because modern criminal and civil laws which exist on paper have not been enacted by Parliament, and could be changed at the will of any general controlling a President.

**Chinese Must Learn**  
The Chinese must learn modern municipal engineering, he added, before they can administer successfully those areas now controlled by foreign governments. With regard to the customs, he said, the customs conference in Peking has recently agreed that the limitation of the Chinese tariff to 5 per cent shall be abolished, but believes that under customs autonomy the Chinese should guarantee equal opportunity to all, with no preference or discrimination. The Chinese plans provide for discriminations in favor of the countries which make reciprocal concessions, and it is feared that this may affect American interests injuriously.

The chief argument in favor of the change, he thought, is that the Chinese Government needs additional revenues to balance its budget. But apparently there will not be much left after paying the interest and amortization on the secured and unsecured debt, the refund of the internal customs taxes and the expenses of military organizations.

## JAPANESE ORANGE SURPLUS DISTRIBUTED

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Under an arrangement between the Japanese Government and the Japanese orange growers whereby the surplus orange crop is distributed among various importing countries, Canada's share of the 1925 crop, totalling 225,000 "bundles," has been received at this port.

Of this amount 142,000 bundles will be distributed in the prairie provinces and Eastern Canada and the remainder will be used in this province. The Japanese growers, with the aid of the Government, have abandoned the consignment system of selling which all but ruined the industry and supplies are now bought outright by brokers and wholesalers.

## COL. PAYNE WILL JOIN B. & M. TRAFFIC STAFF

Col. Arthur N. Payne, at present transportation manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, will join the staff of Gerrit Fort, vice-president in charge of traffic.

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of the Boston & Maine Railroad on Jan. 1 as a means of promoting closer contact between the railroad and its shippers.

Colonel Payne was for many years in the service of the Boston & Maine as station agent at Milford, N. H., Marlboro and North Adams, and as traveling agent. As a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts National Guard, he was active in military affairs for years, and in wartime passed 21 months overseas with the Yankee Division. Entering the federal service as captain, he was discharged as lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently became colonel commanding the Three Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Infantry Organized Reserves.

Colonel Payne succeeded as transportation manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, W. O. Wright, another former Boston & Maine man, who likewise resigned to join the railroad forces. Mr. Wright is now general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine.

## ADMIRAL EBERLE GOES ON STAND

Denies Shenandoah's Last Trip Was for Purpose of Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The navy put its ranking admiral on the stand in the Mitchell court-martial to dispute Colonel Mitchell's charge that the dirigible Shenandoah was sent on her last flight on a "propaganda mission" and that her destruction was the result of incompetence and neglect.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, the chief of naval operations, was the witness. He told the court in detail how the dirigible's midwest trip was arranged.

At the outset the Admiral said Lieutenant-Commander Zachary Lansdowne was given a letter on June 19 calling his attention to the fact that the dirigible was in the Department in operating the Shenandoah.

"Commander Lansdowne was very much pleased with the letter," the Admiral said. "He told me then that with the liberty of action the letter allowed, it was safe to go now."

Admiral Eberle insisted that the purpose of the flight was "to train personnel for flying over land," and to try out air routes and facilities in the west. A representative of Henry Ford, he said, had asked that the ship try Ford's new mooring mast at Detroit.

On Aug. 19, the witness said, Commander Lansdowne told him that he had made the flight and that "everything now is perfectly all right." After that, he declared, no protest was received from Mr. Lansdowne.

Representative Reid of Illinois, counsel for Mitchell, asked whether Lansdowne would "not be alive today if he had not taken the flight you ordered."

"I don't care to answer any such question," replied Admiral Eberle. "Lieut.-Commander B. G. Leigh, aviation staff officer attached to the scouting fleet, told the court of attempts he made on the cruiser Richmond to rescue in the North Atlantic. Lieut. Leigh Wadley's around-the-world plane. He said it was not true that all the navy did was to smash the plane, as had been previously testified."

After ruining its lifting gear in an effort to hoist the plane aboard the ship towed it 70 miles and he testified, got the plane within two miles of port, when the towline parted.

**VETERANS CARRY OFF HONORS IN PLOWING**

CHILLIWACK, B. C., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Alexander McKenzie, a farmer of this district, who is in his seventy-second year, carried off the honors at the Chilliwack plowing match, securing the silver cup for the competitor winning the highest number of points.

His horses were also veterans, one being 18 and the other 19 years old, while the plow was a special one imported from Scotland.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Eugene Ore. Special Correspondence  
A THEATRICAL house organ in this city conducts a joke contest each month, awarding a ticket good for two admissions for each funny story printed. One woman has contributed so regularly during the last year and a half that the editor has come to regard her as an old friend, and never fails to print her joke and award her a ticket.

On the last books of complimentary tickets, however, the word "non-transferable" appeared, and after they were sent out the following letter was received from the faithful contributor:

"Dear Editor—I notice that on the last tickets sent out as rewards for your house organ contest the word 'non-transferable' appears. Although I have been receiving prizes for jokes for the past year and a half, I have never used the tickets myself. You see, I am an invalid, and must spend most of my time in bed. I have given the tickets to other members of my family, who have greatly enjoyed them. Their enjoyment has brought pleasure to me, as does your publication each month."

"I am writing to ask you if you will please allow some member of my family to use the ticket you so kindly sent me. I promise it will not be used by anyone outside of our family circle. Very sincerely yours, Miss . . ."

The theater manager hastened to grant the request, while the editor expressed his thanks to a reader who, despite her condition, so faithfully contributed in order that her reward could be used to make others happy.

Los Angeles, Calif. Special Correspondence

IN a large pepper tree by the side of a house a pair of mockingbirds built their nest. Cuckoo of bread and small pieces of meat together with a pan of fresh water were placed under the tree regularly. The birds seemed very grateful, for every day after partaking of a good meal and drink, they would sit in the tree, and pour forth their thanks in the richest volume of song.

One day it was noticed that the male bird was acting in a peculiar manner. He would fly at a large living room window in the front of the house and scrape the glass down to the sill. He continued this performance for two days. Someone suggested that the bird was trying to break in.

"I don't care to answer any such question," replied Admiral Eberle. "Lieut.-Commander B. G. Leigh, aviation staff officer attached to the scouting fleet, told the court of attempts he made on the cruiser Richmond to rescue in the North Atlantic. Lieut. Leigh Wadley's around-the-world plane. He said it was not true that all the navy did was to smash the plane, as had been previously testified."

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gested leaving a door wide open to allow him to enter the house, but no, if he saw anyone at the door he would dart around to the pepper tree.

The third day as the bird renewed his strange action, a young man of the house said he would solve the problem that day. So he procured a long ladder, which enabled him to climb high up into the tree, and there, indeed, the mystery was solved. One of the little baby birds had fallen out of the nest, down among so many branches and twigs that it was held fast, and could not extricate itself. Fortunately his head was up, so the parent birds could feed it. Tenderly it was lifted and placed in its nest.

It seemed as though the birds had sensed that the kind hands that placed the food and water for them every day would help them out of their predicament and so they had called for help, and as the young man walked away to return the borrowed ladder his song came floating back.

I know Thou wilt not slight my call, For Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall.

**TO STUDY INDUSTRY AS ARM OF DEFENSE**

Captain James Takes New Post in War Department

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—To help formulate a comprehensive program for acquainting the United States Army and Navy industrial groups of the Nation and others with projected plans for mobilization of industry in war time, Capt. Maquis James has been ordered to active duty as special assistant to Hansford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War. This is announced here by the American Legion, as having resulted from a suggestion of Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War.

In its official publication, the Legion continues: "The so-called mobilization of capital and labor, as well as of man power, in time of war, a measure long sought by the subject which he acquired in a six months' investigation of wartime profiteering which was begun under direction of Mr. MacNider, then national commander of the American Legion, because of his work for the American Legion Weekly and the Legion in expounding the principle of the universal service bill."

Mr. James is a member of the editorial staff of the American Legion Weekly, official organ of this war veterans' organization.

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## ENGINEERS HEAR AIR-BOARD PLEA

Judge Gary Urges Support of President Against Department Antics

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Apprehensive lest national defense be made the football of politics in the next session of Congress, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, appealed for support for the aircraft board report at the meeting which closed the forty-sixth convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"What the Army and Navy must need at the present time," said Judge Gary "is a moratorium of agitation from within and investigation from without."

Judge Gary, who presided at the meeting as chairman of the advisory board, New York ordinance district, said:

**Antics in Defense Circles**  
"For several months past we civilians have looked with amazement and with some concern upon the antics in War Department and Navy Department circles. Loose general charges, unsupported by specific facts, mere assertions offered in the guise of facts, personalities placed before patriotism, apparently have attained a certain vogue in portions of the public mind."

"We have felt that the able and distinguished board assembled by President Coolidge to examine into the entire question of aviation, as it affects national defense, would arrive at conclusions and point out any necessary remedies which should be at rest any misgivings any of us might have entertained as to whether all was well in the great department charged with national defense."

"The statesmanlike report of the Morrow Board should put an end to controversy. All concerned have had their day in court and in a spirit of fairness should abide by the referee's ruling. But we hear that this may not be the case. We view with apprehension the possibility that national defense may become the football of politics in the forthcoming session of Congress."

**Needs of Army and Navy**  
There appears to be a desire on the part of a certain element in Congress

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Luncheon  
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"Shepherd Show Me How to Go" 1.50  
"Blest Christmas Morn" 19759 75c  
"In Heavenly Love Abiding" 10" 75c  
FLORA MCGILL KEFFER  
Day by Day the Manna 17428 75c  
"In Thine Oh Spirit, True and Tender" 75c  
PERCY HEMUS  
Words by Mary Baker Eddy.  
Droop's Music House  
1800 G Street, Washington, D. C.

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Beautiful Diamond Set  
White Gold Wrist Watch  
\$37.5







## THE HOME FORUM

## "Fire and Windows Bright"

IT HAS always seemed to me that there is one hour of the day, in winter time, when home is especially sweet and the hearth a symbol of something more precious than tongue can tell; it is that particular point of twilight when we say, "It is getting dark, let us light the lamp and put the shutters to," or the equivalent, which may be less picturesque. I have no doubt that it was of just this moment that the little Irish woman of the roads, in Padraic Colum's poem, was thinking as she passed down a lonesome glen and saw how the light shone out one after another from scattered cabins, and herself, solitary, on the roadside.

"O to have a little house,  
To own the hearth and stool and all,  
The heated-up room, the fire,  
The pile of turf against the wall."

To have a clock with weights and chains  
And pendulum swinging up and down,  
A dresser filled with shining delf  
Speckled and white and blue and brown.

Lights appear in castles as well as cottages, but, though, in imagination, we may delight to arrive like Cinderella at the bright ball in the great house, we never seem to associate the thought of a very fine mansion with twilight and home. Why, it is difficult to say, just as it is difficult to say why one never expects a great artist or poet or musician to emerge from a palace, or indeed, from any environment marked by extreme luxury. No, just as we think it inevitable that a genius should come from a modest house with one gable end upon the street—a little Marbach or tiny Stratford—it is always in the interior that shines in our thoughts with the poetry of home and lamp-light.

For myself I never can walk along a winding lane in an old country town just as the lights appear in the cottage windows, without hoping that the shutters will be left unclosed over a window or two, so that I may look in as I pass and see, between the pots of geranium or carnation, the many pretty things that deck the window-sill, some glimpse of rosy children gathered around a table covered with a gay cloth, or of a babe on a mother's lap before the fire.

I think that there is hardly any one whose conception of a true home is not tinged with a certain simplicity. Perhaps it is because we are all unconsciously influenced by the story of the Christ child, and some of us, it may be, by the many legends of Christmas that have ever pleased the children of the world, all of which tend to illustrate the lowliness of the roof and the simplicity of the loving home. What one sometimes sees by the fire, and is well described by Robert Louis Stevenson (with whom I share my predilection for windows), as "a

charming genre picture." Tramping, one black night, down the empty street of an English village, he was tempted to peep in at a bright chink of light streaming out into the darkness, and there saw such a picture, "A perfect gem of colour, a room all white wainscot and crimson wall-paper, a pretty girl telling a story to an attentive child upon her knee, while an older woman sat placidly doing over the fire." Of course since houses have grown higher, it is not so easy to see these pretty pictures. It would take the Moon to look in at most windows now; the Moon who in Hans Andersen's stories saw such wonderful sights, and beside kissing the hand of a poor boy in a top attic in Denmark, looked in at a window of a temple in far-away China, where, more blackly, Stevenson thought that the charm we feel about chance glimpses in at strange windows arose from the secret pleasure we feel in looking in at other people's lives; we are all inclined to feel, at times, like little islands washed by a great sea, and so we delight to catch a glimpse of the happiness of our neighbors for just a moment, when they are unconscious of our presence.

Strange glimpses too we get sometimes of differing ideas of home. There was an evening when, traveling upon an Italian lake, a heavy thunder storm and early darkness sent me down to shelter in the cabin of the steamboat, where I looked out through a little porthole. There was not much to see, for, save when the beautiful lightning illuminated the upper air for a second, all was dark, and the water and the hills and mountains wrapped in cloud. But as we passed along the lights came out in the ancient villages overhanging the lake, bright stars of electricity, one two three four, one counted, then one two three four five, then a few minutes later it was seven or nine and so on. Soon we put in to a tiny landing stage close beneath some tall, dark houses that hung over the water and were approached by many a quaint stairway and water door. One could see right into the bare open rooms almost devoid of furniture, but still homes, where storm-drenched clothes were drying, charcoal fires burning, and whole family parties sitting down to supper with the family dog at his post of observation. It made one feel home-desirous at once and glad when the boat moved off and the welcoming lights of the cheerful port of one's destination twinkled out across the dark bay.

Up in the mountains it is always a pleasant thing to watch for the lighting up of distant farms and cottages or even of towns afar off. Sometimes, in the high Alps there is something very comforting in the many dots of light that shine out against the great background of dark mountain wall and forest. I have never seen a lighted window in the depths of a forest, except in my childish dreams, but I think that must be the most romantic light of all; one would hardly venture to approach such a light, however, without the membranes of Hop-o-my-thumb and his brothers and other heroes of romance.

Leslie Stephen, who was one of the first Englishmen to appreciate the beauties of winter in Switzerland, wrote a very charming account of a winter afternoon in the gloom of a desolate high Alpine valley.

"As the sun sinks, the lights begin to twinkle out across the snow from the many windows of the chalets. The scene is more picturesque than ever under their winter covering. There is something pathetic, I hardly know why, in this humble illumination which lights up the snowy waste and suggests a number of little isolated foot of domestic life. One imagines the family gathered in the low close room, its old stained timbers barely visible by the glimmer of the primitive lamp, the huge beams of the ceiling enclosing mysterious islands of gloom, and one remembers Macaulay's lonely cottage where the largest lamp is lit.

The Goodman is probably carving lopsided chalets instead of "trimming his helmet's plume," but it may be said with literal truth that

The Goodman's shuttle merrily  
Goes flashing through the loom  
and the spinning-wheel has not yet become a thing of the past."

If you like best the high romance of it, however, you must recall the red lights of Edinburgh Castle, beacon-like and fantastic, up on that rock of history. Or you might learn by heart Thomas Hardy's beautiful poem, "The Fallow Deer, at the Lonely House."

"One without looks in tonight  
Through the curtain-chink  
From the sheet of glistening white;  
One without looks in to-night  
As we sit and think  
By the tender-blink."

"We do not discern those eyes  
Watching in the snow,  
Lit by lamps of rosy dyes;  
We do not discern those eyes,  
Wondering, aglow,  
Fourfooted, tiptoe."

But my readers will remember many more pictures from their own experience of "fire and the windows bright glittering on the moorland," and one's own memory pictures are always the loveliest.

## Mutuality

It was but this present morning, as he rode on the omnibus from Richmond; while it changed horses, this present chronicler, being on the roof, marked three little children playing in a puddle below, very dirty, and friendly, and happy. To these three presently came another little one. "Polly," says she, "your sister's got a penny." At which the children not up from the puddle instantly, and ran off to pay their court to Peggy. And as the omnibus drove off I saw Peggy with the infantine profession at her tail, marching with great dignity toward the stall of a neighboring lollipop woman. "Hackeray, Vainly Fair."

## The Translator of Dante

His famous translation of Dante, produced at a time when that poet was forgotten or detested, was slowly recognized as a masterpiece, and continues, though followed by such a cloud of parallel experiments, to be accepted as one of our minor classics.

Henry Francis Cary was a contemporary of Byron and Shelley, as well as of Napoleon and other obstreperous public characters. But he resembled none of them. He was a mild, shy, impecunious, and almost painfully domestic clergyman, of whom it was justly said that, although, under strong provocation, he once wrote a very rude letter to the Lord Chancellor of the day, he was on every other occasion "adorned, more than most men, with the purest and most gentle virtues." He was a Parson Adams, only more refined and less absurd. It seems a pity that he did not know Jane Austen, but I am afraid she might have made fun of him.

What distinguished him, however, in an age when the English clergy

were almost instinctively scholars was his absorbing passion for poetry. All his life he was thirstily imbibing vast draughts of literature, foreign and home ancient and modern. He kept a Literary Journal . . . and we find that the amount of what he read was gargantuan. He "finishes" Porphyry, runs through Calderon, "re-reads" Apollonius Rhodius, and "examines" Muratori all within a month. . . . Sir Philip Sidney, and Valerius Flaccus, and modern Italian tragedy, and Cicero, and Doctor Parr, all are jumbled together, and all are drained dry with the ecstasy of a wasp settled in a ripe peach. Cary beat his younger contemporary, Macaulay in his sheer inexhaustible relish for the printed page. He only paused when he paraphrased what peculiarly delighted him, and in 1797 he very fortunately determined "to make the coming age his own" by translating into English verse the "Divina Commedia." This he finished in 1813, and the fortunes of that book make a very curious story, which, however, is not to be told here. Sir Edmund Gosse, in "Sibourettes,"



Cape Bon Ami, Quebec. From a Drawing by Ralph C. Scott

## Faith

If on this night of still, white cold,  
I can remember May,  
New green of tree and underbrush,  
A hillside orchard's mounting flush,  
The scent of earth and noon's blue hush,  
A robin's jaunty way.

If on this night of bitter frost,  
I know such things as  
That lovely May is true—ah, well,  
I shall believe the tales men tell,  
Wonderers of bliss and aphorism,  
And immortality.

—Hortense Flexner.

## The Book Collector's Importance

If a book has been read by thousands of people, and published in dozens of different editions, it would be hard to deny that it had some influence. Its influence on the course of human progress is one of the things that makes it an important book. But it is just those books which are often the rarest, and which are the most eagerly sought after by the collector. One illustration will suffice here. On our shelves there is a small volume in a broken binding, and not in the fresh condition the collector most desires, but carefully preserved in a morocco slipcase. It is entitled "The Day of Doom," and was written by the Reverend Michael Wigglesworth, and published at Boston in 1715. It is a little bit of New England religious poetry, but it has molded the thought of America as positively and as effectively as almost any book of its day. Of this "blazing and sulphurous" volume, Moses Coit Tyler has said, "This great poem, which with entire unconsciousness, attributes to the Divine Being a character the most execrable . . . to be met with, perhaps in any literature, Christian or Pagan, had for a hundred years a popularity far exceeding any other work, in prose or verse, produced in America before the Revolution."

But we have no copy of the first edition—nor of the second, nor the third, nor the fourth, nor the fifth. Where are they all? They were so popular that they were read to pieces. One of our copies is the sixth edition. Some years ago Mr. Clements came across a copy of the seventh edition, its binding in tatters, but he paid a large sum for it and entrusted it to the English binder Riviere that it might be reverently covered with a new morocco binding as amply as the importance of such a work demanded. If you would understand the "Puritan conscience" which has so powerfully molded American thought these three hundred years, you must go to this little book. That is what a collector means by an important book—a book which has helped to change history.—Randolph G. Adams, in "The Whys and Wherefores of the William L. Clements Library."

## The Milkmaid Sings

'Tis Mary the milkmaid singing,  
A-singing, a-singing,  
So rarely and sweet that the lark at her feet,  
All ready to start with a song in his heart,  
Presses closer the nest with his warm little breast,  
Forgetting his lay as he drinks in the song,  
Pure music of Mary singing,  
—Norman Dana.

## The Homesteader

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Beyond our barn there nothing breaks  
The wilderness but streams,  
And none come here save wanderers  
Intent upon their dreams,  
And only by the light and shade  
Of seasons are our memories made.

The wood still neighbors on the land  
We cleared to give us bread,  
The trees, we say, are not just trees,  
But strangers, do you know  
Close to the blurred and streaming pane  
When herding winds drive home the rain.

Ay, long and to 'till are the years,  
The ax may never rest,  
To all the steps that make a home  
Our footstep dille attest,  
Yet through the shadow of the days  
We still bear heart enough for praise.

You say you would not like to live  
Where half the year is snow,  
And all of it is loneliness—  
But stranger, do you know  
Illimitable heaven's face  
Shines bluest from a narrow space?

T. Morris Longstreet.

## We Are Brethren

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LUKE in his Gospel tells that as Christ Jesus "was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples." The greatest of all teachers then gave them the Lord's Prayer: for so this sublime invocation to God has since been called.

When we pray, Jesus' instruction was to begin with, "Our Father which art in heaven." Entrance then to all true prayer is through "Our Father." How infinite the significance of the Lord's Prayer! Its glory stretches out beyond time and eternity. It covers the whole meaning of life, explaining whence we came—even from one eternal Parent, the universal Father-Mother God. It imparts the sacred allness of God, the atonement of God and man, and implies the nobility of evil; it consecrates "the hallowed relationship that binds the heart of man to his brother-man; it heals our diseases, forgives our iniquities, destroys the belief of death, and wipes away the tears from all eyes.

Perhaps some may say: Such idealistic sentiments as these are altogether insupportable as the world stands today. How can God possibly be the Father of man, when from the cradle to the grave the pathway of life is beset by tribulation; when strife and enmity are rife among men, and the nations of the world, obsessed by self, think of nothing save their own pleasure and pain?

Certainly if the materialistic concept of life be accepted as real and final, as God's creation, the sacred oneness of God and man and universal brotherhood do lie beyond the pale of human understanding. But the Bible, whose spiritual authority is above refutation, declares that God, Spirit, created man in His own likeness, and that man in reality must therefore be spiritual. Furthermore, the false supposition that he is material, or a combination of Spirit and matter, however time-honored, can have no legitimate foundation, for the same Scriptures proclaim that God made all that was made.

The true standard of life, therefore, unchanged and unswayed by human deflection, must be just as applicable to the present stage of the world's history as it was when the Master taught the divine method of prayer well-nigh twenty centuries ago, the warrant for this being his own mortal statement, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." That they have not passed away, Christian Science, the resurgence of the Saviour's commands, gives ample proof by healing the sick and sinning through spiritual means today. On page 467 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,"

"the textbook of this divine Science, Mrs. Eddy writes: 'It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion to this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established. Having no other gods, turning to no other but the one perfect Mind to guide him, man is the likeness of God, pure and eternal, having that Mind which was also in Christ.'

In Christian Science teaches that right thinking, that is, the having of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," fulfills the most important duty of existence, namely, the obligation of thinking and acting from the spiritual standpoint and not from the illusive evidence of material sense. Before the brotherhood of man can be honored as it should, the sacred unity of God and man must be scientifically apprehended through spiritual enlightenment. We must rid ourselves of the belief that man is of material conception, corporeal, mortal, and under the law of sin, sickness, and death, mentally upholding the Christ-man, though invisible to physical evidence, as God's perfect likeness, governed by the immutable, eternal law of divine Love. This should be neither difficult nor impossible if, in obedience to the Lord's command, we call no man on earth father, but prayerfully claim our origin to be our Father which is in heaven, the alone creator, the Father-Mother of all. Do we think of our brother-man as an alien, belonging not to our race, nation, class, or creed; as a dangerous foe; as competing in rivalry against us; as dishonest, untrue, offensive, unmerciful? Then we think amiss, contrary to the demand of Truth and Love, and forfeit the reward of the Christian thinker and doer.

Love, forgiveness, mercy, must ever mark the pathway of one who truly prays. God must be his All-in-all, and man his dearly loved brother and friend. He writes in his first epistle: "If a man say, I love God, and hate his brother, he is a liar. . . . This commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also." Love for man must be commensurate with our love for God. The password of true service is the fellowship divine. Of loyal Christian Scientists Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 348), "With hearts overflowing with love for God, they help on the brotherhood of men." Only as we obediently follow the Master's injunction and pray, "Our Father," can the brotherhood of man be cemented. With this will come the establishment of God's kingdom on earth, as it is in heaven.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## Nous sommes Frères

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

SAINT LUC dit dans son Évangile que Christ Jésus "était en prière dans un certain lieu. Quand il eut fini de prier, un de ses disciples lui dit: Seigneur, enseigne-nous à prier, comme Jean l'a enseigné à ses disciples." Alors, le plus grand des maîtres leur donna la Prière dominicale; car, c'est ainsi que cette sublime invocation auprès de Dieu a été nommée.

Jésus dit que quand nous prions, nous devons commencer ainsi: "Notre Père qui es aux cieux." Le commencement de toute vraie prière est donc: "Notre Père." Combien la signification de la Prière dominicale est infinie! Sa gloire s'étend au delà du temps et de l'éternité. Elle répond entièrement au sens de la vie, expliquant d'où nous sommes venus, savoir d'un seul Père éternel, le Père-Mère, Dieu, universel. Elle communique la totalité sacrée de Dieu, l'unité de Dieu et de l'homme, et jette le néant du mal; elle sacrifie l'homme à celui de son semblable; elle guérit nos maladies; pardonne nos iniquités, détruit la croyance à la mort, et sèche toutes les larmes.

Peut-être certains diront: On ne saurait soutenir pareils sentiments idéalistes dans l'état où est le monde actuellement. Comment Dieu pourrait-il être le Père de l'homme, alors que depuis le berceau jusqu'à la tombe le sentier de la vie est semé de tribulations, qu'il y a fréquemment parmi les hommes des luttes et de l'inimitié, que les nations du monde, obsédées par le moi, ne pensent qu'à leurs plaisirs et à leurs douleurs?

Assurément, si l'on accepte la conception matérialiste de la vie en tant que réelle et finale, que création de Dieu, il est certain que l'union sacrée de Dieu et de l'homme et la fraternité universelle sont au delà des limites de la compréhension humaine. Mais la Bible, dont l'autorité spirituelle est au-dessus de toute réfutation, déclare de Dieu, l'Esprit, a créé l'homme à son image, et que par conséquent l'homme doit en réalité être spirituel. De plus, la fausse supposition selon laquelle il est matériel, ou la combinaison de l'Esprit et de la matière, quelle que vénérable qu'elle soit, ne saurait avoir de fondement légitime, car les mêmes Écritures proclament que Dieu fit tout ce qui a été fait.

L'Amour demandant de nous, et nous

perdons la récompense de celui qui pense et agit chrétiennement.  
L'Amour, le pardon, la miséricorde, doivent à jamais marquer le sentier de celui qui prie vraiment. Dieu doit être son Tout-en-tout, et l'homme, son frère et son ami bien-aimé. Saint Jean écrit dans sa première épître: "Si quelqu'un dit: J'aime Dieu, et si cet homme-là hait son frère, il est menteur. . . . Nous avons reçu de lui ce commandement: Que celui qui aime Dieu, aime aussi son frère." L'Amour pour l'homme doit être proportionné à notre amour pour Dieu. Le mot d'ordre du vrai service est la fraternité divine. Mrs. Eddy a dit des Scientistes Chrétiens fidèles à la page 348 de "Miscellaneous Writings": "Le cœur débordant d'amour pour Dieu, ils favorisent la fraternité des hommes." Ce n'est que par une mesure d'humilité suivie avec obéissance à l'injonction du Maître et que nous prions: "Notre Père," que la fraternité des hommes peut être cimentée. Lorsque cela se fera, le royaume de Dieu s'établira sur la terre comme il l'est au ciel.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que le mode de penser juste, c'est-à-dire, la possession de cet Entendement "que Jésus-Christ a eu, rempli le devoir le plus important de l'existence, savoir: l'obligation de penser et d'agir du point de vue spirituel et non de celui de l'évidence illusoire du sens matériel. Avant que la fraternité des hommes puisse être honorée comme il convient, l'union sacrée de Dieu et de l'homme devra être comprise scientifiquement en vertu de lumières spirituelles. Il faut nous débarrasser de la croyance que l'homme est l'objet de la conception matérielle, qu'il est corporel, mortel, et sous la loi du péché, de la maladie et de la mort, et il nous faut soutenir l'homme-Christ, en sa qualité de ressemblance parfaite de Dieu, gouverné par la loi immuable et éternelle de l'Amour divin, bien qu'il soit visible un témoin de ses sens physiques. Ceci ne paraîtra ni difficile ni impossible, si, conformément au commandement du Seigneur, nous ne donnons à aucun homme sur terre le nom de père, mais si nous affirmions par la prière que notre origine est notre Père qui est aux cieux, le seul créateur, le Père-Mère de tous. Considérons-nous comme une seule famille, un seul être étranger qui n'appartient pas à notre race, à notre nation, à notre classe, ni à notre croyance religieuse, comme un ennemi dangereux, un rival qui nous fait concurrence, comme un être malhonnête, faux, blesant, impitoyable? Alors nous pensons mal, allant à l'encontre de ce que la Vérité et

## Chameleon Cat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chameleon cat!  
My chameleon cat!  
I like quite fast  
And smile at me  
With your pale jade eyes,  
Pale jade iris blades behind you,  
Dried brown iris leaves  
Beneath your brown fur,  
Chameleon cat,  
Lie flat!

Are you there?

Chameleon cat!

Sit quite erect.

Among galliardias.

Ears tip-a-tilt.

Galliardias tip-tilt.

Whiskers qui-vive.

Galliardias qui-vive!

Fur tortoise-marked.

Yellowish, reddish!

Galliardias pled.

Yellowish, reddish!

Chameleon cat.

My chameleon cat.

Crouch in the feather grass!

Are you there?

Chameleon cat.

My chameleon cat.

All is black.

And are you here?

Flash of fire jewels.

Quick flash of fire jewels.

Then all black.

Chameleon cat.

My chameleon cat.

All is quite black.

Myrtle Sutherland.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Quest of the Doughnut

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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IT WAS getting along toward winter, but warm enough for Betsy to sit on the steps of the kitchen porch with Betsy Junior, though of course she had on her blue sweater. Betsy Junior had on her blue sweater, too. Betsy Junior had argued a little, and said it was not really cold enough for a sweater, but Betsy had been firm and insisted that she knew more about it than Betsy Junior. So there they sat. Betsy Junior wanted to do next, and Betsy Junior smiling and smiling and waiting patiently until Betsy should think of something interesting to do.

But the more Betsy thought about it the more it seemed as if just then there wasn't anything to do left. She had had her lessons. The leaves were all raked up in the back yard. It was too pleasant out of doors to stay in the house. She had been to see Run and Bun, but the fact is that rabbits are not very exciting, though Betsy loved her very much. The town clock had just struck eleven, and Betsy knew there was a very good chance that the Funny Man might come round the corner of the house. And if the Funny Man couldn't think of something to do, Betsy didn't know who could.

So there they sat.

"Good morning, Madam," said the Funny Man, coming around the corner. "And good morning, Miss. There you are, and just the two I was looking for. What are we going to do next?"

"That's just what I was wondering," said Betsy. "And I can't think of a thing."

"How provoking!" said the Funny Man, sitting down on the steps on the other side of Betsy Junior. "Here I've been trying to think what to do next ever since I got up."

No sooner was I out of bed than "What shall I do next?" I said. And ever since I've been perplexed. To think of something to do next.

"I can't think of anything either," said Betsy.

So Betsy and Betsy Junior and the Funny Man sat and thought and thought.

"I've got an idea," said the Funny Man presently. "Let's go find a doughnut."

"I don't know where we'd find a doughnut," said Betsy. "We haven't got any, because tomorrow is baking day."

"Somewhere in the world," said the Funny Man. "I'm sure there's a doughnut. You run and tell your mother that we want to go all around the world till we find a doughnut. And if she'll let us go, we promise to be back in time for lunch."

Betsy ran to her mother, and back again. "She says not to go too far around the world," said Betsy. "And she doesn't see how we expect to find a doughnut."

"We'll have to ask," said the Funny Man, standing up and putting Betsy Junior in his pocket with her head out. "So she could see where they were going and enjoy the scenery."

Now here's an intelligent-looking pebble. We'll ask him. And the Funny Man poked a pebble with his walking stick, and leaned over so the pebble could hear him.

"Forgive me, Mr. Pebble, sir," said the Funny Man.



South Brent, Devon, Eng.

Dear Editor:

We watch salmon leaping in one of the streams near our house. We sometimes see a heron. One of the prettiest birds is the golden-crested wren. I am nearly 8 and I have two brothers, one 16 and the other 6, and I like the Children's Page very much.

Jane H.

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I have a dog called Snubs and he is a very grateful little dog. I am 7 years old. He goes out every morning with me. He chums me with my papers. And I like Snubs. Our dog, in the Monitor very much indeed. The Sunset Stories are rare.

Jimmy H.

Fairmont, Minn.

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old. I like the Children's Page very much. I liked "The House That Smiled" about the best. I like Waddles too. I cut out the stories and poems and pasted them in a big book so that any time I want to, I can read them.

Mary B.

Perryton, Tex.

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Page very much. I would like to read another story about Milly Mandy. I also liked "The Fête Day." I am going to tell you what I guessed Peggy's mother thought of. She was going to give a party for Jack and Jill.

Maryana M.

"The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," and "The Adventures of Waddles" are very interesting.

If anyone would like to know how to make a peep box I can tell them.

Maryana M.

Yes, please, Maryana.—Ed.

It is not possible to publish all the letters that come to the Mail Bag. The editor would like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: Josephine W. Mott, Alice J. Mott, Dinkey S. Mary Katherine C. Wayne F. Louise M. Joseph S. and Harley K. F.

Columbus, O.

I can hardly wait until Wednesday, when The Christian Science Monitor comes, because I enjoy the Children's Page very much. I enjoy Snubs, Milly Mandy and the Adventures of Waddles. I can answer a few of the questions. I am 8 years old. I enjoy going to Sunday school. I have two sisters and one brother who also go to Sunday school.

Jane M.

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street who's just cooking doughnuts.

"That's your own house," said Betsy.

"Why, so it is!" said the Funny Man.

"And you knew all the time that Mrs. Murphy was cooking doughnuts," said Betsy.

And sure enough Mrs. Murphy, who kept the Funny Man's house for him, was cooking doughnuts. She gave a large doughnut to Betsy, and a large doughnut to the Funny Man, and made a small doughnut for Betsy Junior.

## The Tree People

Write in Your Own Adjectives

BHIND Anna Belle's house there were deep woods with a little path running through them that led to a big rock.

On days Anna Belle loved to take a book, walk along the path, and then settle herself cozily with her back against the rock. There she would read and read in the shadows of the trees.

One day as Anna Belle sat reading in that place, she had a very strange experience. First, all the words on the page of her book ran together before her eyes, and when she looked up the trees were moving also. Anna Belle could scarcely believe it, but the trees all had faces. She could see their eyes looking at her. Their branches were waving about like arms.

Anna Belle was not afraid. Even when one of the trees reached down and took hold of her firmly with its arms, she set her high up among its leaves, she merely wondered what would happen next.

Waving their branches, with every leaf shaking, like drapery, the trees began to dance slowly and gracefully, and Anna Belle was carried about through the air as if she were on a slow kind of roller coaster. She liked it. She felt as if she were a bird flying, or a cloud floating in the sky.

Round and about the trees danced, just as if they were real, people having a time. Anna Belle just held on tight and had a time, too. Then, all at once, the trees stood stock still.

Anna Belle felt herself slipping, slipping, down from the branch on to the ground. Then, she felt the rock hard against her back. She saw the pages of her book before her eyes and the words all coming apart, just as if they were real, people having a time. Anna Belle just held on tight and had a time, too. Then, all at once, the trees stood stock still.

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## An Ohio Game

DOROTHY and Bob had been told by their teacher that for the next day's lesson in geography they must know the names of the most important cities of Ohio and some of the products for which they were famous. It had seemed to them difficult and uninteresting, for neither of them was good at "just remembering."

"It was something I could think out, it wouldn't be so bad," grumbled Bob.

"And I just can't remember whether Youngstown has steel or rubber," chimed in Dorothy. "I'm just sure to get them all mixed up."

Mother said nothing; that is, with her lips, but if you had looked at her closely you would have seen that her eyes were talking—saying a great deal, too.

That evening, when the children's evening chores were all done, they found a surprise awaiting them on the dining-room table. A great sheet of brown wrapping paper had been cut out to represent the State of Ohio. Upon it were pasted red and blue and yellow dots in various places. The children could see at once that they represented the cities.

"Oh, it's going to be a game," they shouted.

"Yes, it's to be a game that will help you to remember," said Mother. Besides the map there were many small pictures, cut-out advertisements, some tiny samples, and several small objects. There were also scissors and paste.

"Here are the cities," explained Mother. "And here are pictures or articles or advertisements to represent their most important products. You must paste the products on the map near the cities in which they are made."

Then Mother left them to themselves while she went to the nursery with baby Bets.

It was a most happy evening, for both Bob and Dorothy liked to do things with their hands. It seemed just a short time before they had the big map almost entirely covered. Then they called Mother.

On the spot located as Cleveland they had pasted pictures of bolts, tools, stoves, and many other articles made of steel. "Because," explained Dorothy, "we must remember that steel is the foundation of Cleveland's prosperity."

Pictures of all kinds of glass bottles, lamps, glass containers, etc., as well as railroad cars, bread, machinery, etc., surrounded Columbus. There was also a tiny patch of oil.

Just Like Mother's Dot Map for Little Folks. A useful toy made with cut-out maps. 30 cts. Delivered. Free Duties-Duties Co., 491 E. St., Boston, Mass.

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## Who Knows?

1. How do you tell a Holstein from a Jersey cow?
2. What is an escalator?
3. Who was Scrooge?
4. What is a round robin?
5. Where was Vinland the Good?

Answers to last week's questions:

The tower-bird is so named because he builds towers or chimneys of grasses. A constellation is a group of stars. P. S. at the end of a letter stands for postscript, which comes from the Latin word "postscriptum," which means that which was written after. The President of the United States is elected every four years. Amsterdam is the capital city of Holland. The seat of Government is at The Hague.

## Taggle-End, Tidy-Wise

O Taggle-end and Tidy-wise. Both want to live with me. But Mother says that Taggle-end is naughty as can be.

She muzzles all my dresses up. And muddies my good shoes. And mixes all our playthings. Till I can't tell which is whose.

But Tidy-wise is very neat. She brushes smooth my hair, And keeps my dresses clean and sweet.

And never says, "Don't care!" So really I've decided— And Mother thinks so, too— That Tidy-wise must come to stay. I like her best—don't you?

Edith Lombard Squires.

## Mullein Candles

Writing for The Christian Science Monitor Little Topsy breezes. Upon a moonless night. Play "Catch-me-if-you-can" By mullein candlelight.

Corra C. Butler.

## NEW YORK

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Only Place of Business Offers a wonderful assortment of Toys, Dolls, Ice-cream, Outdoor Games, Books and Novelties to choose from. Also Children's Automobiles, Bicycles, Tricycles, Roller Skates, Sporting and Athletic Goods, etc.

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## The Pedlar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor The pedlar comes a-riding down The dusty road from London town, And stops his shaggy mare to graze Upon the green, while he displays His stores of silk and ribbons fine, Muslins and prints of gay design.

And for the children he has toys, Great bouncing balls to please the boys, And dollies in smart hats and frocks, Round battle-dresses, and shuttle-cocks, Crayons and drawing-slates, and books To read at night in ingle-nooks.

Clothes-pegs he sells, and pretty delf, And baskets that he weaves himself To hang outside his caravan. He is a most obliging man, And when folks order hat or gown He chooses it in London town.

Edith E. Lamb.

## Hidden Rivers

1. When I am in I leave the door ajar.
2. Some birds delight in dust baths.
3. The tent could not resist a gust so strong.
4. He began gesticulating at his chum.
5. If this plum is sour I will pick another.
6. Did Edward win a prize?
7. That song is ever new to my ears.
8. We lose in each day valuable time.
9. Roll on rain gently down the slope.
10. Let us rest our horses here.

But Tidy-wise is very neat. She brushes smooth my hair, And keeps my dresses clean and sweet.

And never says, "Don't care!" So really I've decided— And Mother thinks so, too— That Tidy-wise must come to stay. I like her best—don't you?

Edith Lombard Squires.

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The Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit

YOU remember that our trio had taken flight from Guernsey, and had started off again en route for the Continent? The Channel Islands are so near to France that it seemed a very short time before the gray and silver airplane was almost there.

"You know," said Shy Squirrel rather excitedly, "that I have a sister who lives somewhere in France; she used to live in a tall pine tree in a wood near Paris."

"I remember quite well hearing you mention her," said Beau St. Bernard; "it will be delightful to call upon her and surprise her."

Very slowly they passed over Paris, and Cutey-Kit was able to see the Eiffel Tower, and the wonderful buildings and streets, the great open spaces with fountains sparkling merrily in the sunshine, and myriads of taxis (looking exactly like myriads of ants) rushing wildly in all directions.

She saw the River Seine with all its boats and bridges, winding its way through Paris like a silver thread, and everywhere was merriment and gaiety. Presently Cutey-Kit, who was peering over the side of the airplane, remarked: "I think Paris ought to be called 'The City of the Stars.'"

## The City of Stars

"A very good idea," said Beau St. Bernard. "You are a very intelligent little Cat to discover so quickly all the 'étoules' in Paris." (You see, "étoule" is the French for "star" and in Paris the streets and parks are so often patterned like a star; so that you can stand in the middle of any "étoule" and gaze down about eight streets or grassy lanes, almost at once.)

"Now let us go and find sister Seejee," said Shy Squirrel. "Etoules are all very well, but I feel I can't wait another minute before I see my sister."

"Right-O!" Beau St. Bernard replied cheerily. "The only thing that worries me is that I have lost all the buttons on my waistcoat, and have had to pin it together with safety pins, so I do not feel as smart as I should like to feel when I meet your sister for the first time."

"Never mind," said Shy Squirrel as she brushed his golden glorious jacket. "Seejee will be sure to have plenty of buttons, and we'll get you all tidied up in no time."

Hardly a moment had passed before the airplane suddenly descended in the very middle of an "étoule" in the very middle of a forest, and before Cutey-Kit could even say one word, Shy Squirrel had jumped out of the airplane and was embracing an entrancing rather plump little creature with kind eyes

## Key to Puzzle







## INDUSTRIALS AND RAILS IN GOOD DEMAND

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Standard Issues Advance  
Steadily—Motors Are  
Again Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Constructive operations were carried forward in all departments of the stock market today, bringing about another road upward movement of prices. Expectations of constructive legislation prompted heavy buying of earlier issues coincident with the opening of Congress.

Atchison was in brisk demand and was accompanied to new high ground or the year by Pennsylvania, New Haven, Western Pacific, Kansas City Southern, and the Walters road. American Telephone also sold at the highest level of the year.

A general revival of interest in the motor shares followed a jump of 12½ points in Chrysler and a 4-point advance in Hudson.

Postum Cereal and Fleischman were among the most active specialties, the last named rising 7 points while the Pan-American issues played a prominent part in the upward movement of the oil shares.

Bond prices continued their upward movement as trading was resumed to day with buying interest divided between foreign obligations and domestic railroad issues.

Semispeculative railroad liens move forward under the leadership "Katy" adjustment \$s. and Delaware Hudson convertible \$s.

Murray Body 6½s rebounded more than 3 points on reports that the company's receivership would be of short duration. Local traction issues also were numbered among the strong spots. Liberty bonds were irregular.

### COMMODITY PRICE

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last three weeks compared with the low of January 1922, the previous year's average, the 1925 high and low to date the prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 base taken as 100):

|                           | Index  | Purchasing power |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|
|                           | number | power            |
| 1920-May (peak of prices) | 247    | 40               |
| 1922-January (low)        | 138    | 72               |
| 1924-Yearly average       | 149.3  | 66               |
| 1925-High                 | 184.4  | 84               |
| 1925-Low                  | 158.3  | 63               |
| June average              | 160.3  | 63               |
| July average              | 159.5  | 62               |
| August average            | 152.2  | 53               |
| September average         | 156.7  | 63               |
| October average           | 159.5  | 62               |
| Nov., wk ended Nov. 20    | 160.0  | 62               |
| Nov., wk ended Nov. 27    | 161.3  | 63               |
| Dec., wk ended Dec. 4     | 161.3  | 63               |

## MONEY MARKET

|                                |          |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Current quotations follow:     |          |          |
| Call Loans—                    | Boston   | New York |
| Renewal rate .....             | 5%       | 5%       |
| Outside com'l paper .....      | 4 1/4%   | 4 1/4%   |
| Year money .....               | 4 1/4%   | 4 1/4%   |
| Customers' com'l loans .....   | 4 1/2%   | 5        |
| Individ. cus. col. loans ..... | 4 1/2%   | 5        |
|                                | Today    | Prev     |
| Bar silver in New York         | 69 1/4 c | 69       |
| Bar silver in London           | 32 1/2 d | 32       |
| Bar gold in London             | 84 1/2 d | 84 1/2 d |
| Mexican dollars .....          | 53 1/2 c |          |

|                   | Boston       | New York     |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges .....   | \$65,000,000 | \$55,000,000 |
| Year ago today... | 57,000,000   |              |
| Balances .....    | 32,000,000   | 111,000,000  |
| Year ago today... | 25,000,000   |              |

|                      |            |      |
|----------------------|------------|------|
| Year ago today...    | 25,000,000 |      |
| F. R. bank credit... | 31,720,376 | 9500 |

| Acceptance Market     |       |   |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| Prime Eligible Banks— |       |   |
| 30 days .....         | 3 3/4 | @ |
| 60 days .....         | 3 1/4 | @ |
| 90 days .....         | 3 3/4 | @ |

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| 30 days .....  | 3 3/4 @ |
| 4 months ..... | 3 3/4 @ |
| 5 months ..... | 3 3/4 @ |
| 6 months ..... | 4 @     |

Non-member and private eligible banks in general 1/4 per cent higher.

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**Leading Central Bank Rates**

**Lending Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount as follows:

|               |    |                 |
|---------------|----|-----------------|
| Atlanta ..... | 4% | Bucharest ..... |
| Boston .....  | 4  | Budapest .....  |

|              |       |             |   |
|--------------|-------|-------------|---|
| Boston       | 4     | Budapest    | 4 |
| Chicago      | 4     | Copenhagen  | 4 |
| Cleveland    | 4     | Helsingfors | 4 |
| Dallas       | 4     | Lisbon      | 4 |
| Kansas City  | 4     | London      | 4 |
| Minneapolis  | 4     | Madrid      | 4 |
| New York     | 3 1/2 | Oslo        | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3 1/2 | Paris       | 4 |
| Richmond     | 4     | Prague      | 4 |

|               |    |            |   |
|---------------|----|------------|---|
| Richmond      | 4  | Prague     | 4 |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Riga       | 4 |
| St. Louis     | 4  | Rome       | 4 |
| Amsterdam     | 3½ | Sofia      | 4 |
| Athens        | 6½ | Stockholm  | 4 |
| Berlin        | 7  | Swiss Bank | 4 |
| Bombay        | 4  | Tokyo      | 4 |
| Brussels      | 7  | Vienna     | 4 |

|                |   |              |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| Brussels ..... | 7 | Vienna ..... |
| Calcutta ..... | 6 | Warsaw ..... |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous quotations.

|                | Current | previous | Last |
|----------------|---------|----------|------|
| Sterling—      |         |          |      |
| Demand .....   | \$4.84% | \$4.85   | \$   |
| Cables .....   | 4.83½   | 4.85½    |      |
| French francs  | .0385   | .0386½   |      |
| Belgian francs | .053    | .0452½   |      |
| Swiss francs   | .1929   | .1929    |      |

|                |                    |      |
|----------------|--------------------|------|
| Swiss francs.. | 1929               | 1929 |
| Lire .....     | 0403 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0402 |
| Marks .....    | 2381               | 2380 |
| Holland .....  | 4018               | 4016 |
| Sweden .....   | 2675               | 2673 |
| Norway .....   | 2036               | 2037 |
| Denmark .....  | 2400               | 2409 |
| Spain .....    | 1427               | 1428 |

|               |                     |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Spain .....   | .1427               | .1428               |
| Portugal ...  | .0513               | .0513               |
| Greece .....  | .0131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .0134               |
| Austria ..... | .0144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .0144 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argentina ... | .4159               | .4150               |
| Brazil .....  | .1400               | .1406               |
| Poland .....  | .1400               | .1000               |
| Hungary ....  | .0144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .0144 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

|                    |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Hungary ....       | 0145  | 0145  |
| Jugoslavia ....    | 0177½ | 0177½ |
| Finland .....      | 0253  | 0253  |
| Czechoslovakia ..  | 0296½ | 0296  |
| Rumania ....       | 0047½ | 0046  |
| Shanghai (tael) .. | 7757  | 7775  |
| Hong Kong ....     | 5825  | 5825  |
| Bombay ....        | 3681  | 3669  |

|                        |        |           |
|------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Bombay .....           | 1.681  | 1.688     |
| Yokohama .....         | 4315   | 4300      |
| Uruguay .....          | 1.0030 | 1.0162    |
| Chile .....            | 1.225  | 1.224     |
| Peru .....             | 3.99   | 3.98      |
| Canadian Ex. 1.00 1-32 |        | 1.00 1-32 |

†Per thousand.

### RADIO INDUSTRY'S GROWTH

The remarkable growth of the industry in five years is reflected in the study by Dominick & Dominick, investment bankers and brokers, which shows that the business this year of approxi-

business this year of approximately \$500,000,000, an increase of 60 per cent over 1924 and compared with \$36,000,000 in 1921. There were 3,745 sets in use in 1924, while today estimated this figure has reached 10,000. Exports of radio products for the first half of the year amount to \$1,068,442 compared with \$1,826,246

**LUDLUM STEEL EARNING**  
Ludlum Steel Company reports earnings for October, after reserve taxes of \$48,871. This compares

**RAW SUGAR PURCHASES**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Arbuckle  
ers bought 7000 tons of Cubas, ex  
at 4.08 cents.

At 4.08 Cent.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

[illegible]

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

[illegible]NEW YORK BOND MARKET  
(Continued to 1:30 p. m.)

|      | High | Low  |                            |
|------|------|------|----------------------------|
| 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | Penn. R.R. col 7a '30..... |

[illegible]

Exempt From All Federal Income Tax

## State and Municipal

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_



## Bonds

[illegible]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1925

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last. Includes sections for Industrial, Public Utilities, and Mining.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last. Includes sections for Chicago, San Francisco, and Cleveland.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last. Includes sections for Chicago, San Francisco, and Cleveland.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Diversity of Properties and Earnings. One of the outstanding features of the Associated system is that its properties serve a wide variety of communities and enterprises.

BARRAS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

366 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK. 1415 EYE STREET WASHINGTON, D. C. 1612 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ALEXANDER FUND

Table with 4 columns: Year, Dividend, Total, etc. Shows fund performance from 1907 to 1925.

The New England Securities Co.

7% GUARANTEED with SAFETY. Principal Plus 6% Always Withdrawable.

American Vitified Products Co.

FLORIDA'S SAFEST INVESTMENT. Shares in its old-established Building and Loan Association.

Conscientious Man

Thorough, dependable, methodical and systematic. Experienced in all lines of business.

EXPERIENCE

In modern merchandising with executive responsibility during past years.

GROCERS

Who buy in jobbing quantities and desire a buying service without cost to them on.

BRITISH DIAMOND DIVIDEND

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Consolidated Diamond Mines Company of British Africa declared an initial dividend of 2s. 6d. a share.



## PORTLAND BEATS CALGARY TIGERS

## Holds First Place in League Race—Saskatoon Is Also a Victor

| WESTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE |     |      |       |       |      |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|------|
| STANDING              |     |      |       |       |      |
|                       | Won | Lost | Goals |       | Pts. |
|                       |     |      | For   | Agst. |      |
| Portland .....        | 3   | 1    | 13    | 11    | 6    |
| Vancouver .....       | 3   | 2    | 12    | 9     | 4    |
| Saskatoon .....       | 2   | 1    | 3     | 7     | 4    |
| Victoria .....        | 0   | 2    | 2     | 7     | 0    |
| Calgary .....         | 0   | 1    | 3     | 3     | 0    |
| Edmonton .....        | 0   | 0    |       | 0     | 0    |

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 7 (Special)—With the score tied at two goals each and only 1m. 25s. left to play in the final period, Portland just beat out Calgary with a last-minute rally in a Western Hockey League game here Saturday night. Kenneth Doraty, Portland forward, shot the puck past Goalkeeper Winkler in the deciding score in the last minute of play after taking a perfect pass from Trapp in front of the Calgary net.

Portland started with a rush by scoring a goal after 3m. 47s. in the

Trapp, who, although a regular defense player, was very much in the thick of the action. The puck resulted indirectly in two Portland's scores.

Calgary tied the score on a goal by Spry on a pass from Oliver after 3m. 31s. of the second period. McFarlane of the visitors, netted another goal 10m. 1s. later, only to have it nullified by a goal by Oliver and Townsend passed perfectly down the ice to win striking distance of the net where McVeigh scored.

The game continued until the last minute, when Doraty made the winning shot. Portland is still leading in the league standings, with three wins and one defeat. The summary:

| PORTLAND                                    | CALGARY                                     |
|---|---|
| HAY, McVeigh, Iw., c.w. Spiden, Duncan      | HAY, McVeigh, Iw., c.w. Spiden, Duncan      |
| Doraty, G. H. W. J. G. H. W. J. G. H. W. J. | Doraty, G. H. W. J. G. H. W. J. G. H. W. J. |

Dutkowski, Doraty, 1w  
 Traub, Townsend, 1d  
 rd, Gardiner, McFarlane  
 Trapp, rd.....ld, Dutton  
 McCusker, g.....g, Winkler  
 Score—Portland 3, Calgary 2. Goals—  
 Irvin, McVeigh and Doraty for Port-  
 land; Sparrow and McFarlane for Cal-  
 gary. Referee—C. Eril Beattie. Time—  
 Three 20m periods.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7 (Special)—Victoria Cougars, professional hockey champions of the world, received their second defeat in as many games when the Saskatoon Crescents overcame them here Saturday night with little difficulty, 3 goals to 1. It was ragged hockey for the most part and Victoria showed the effects of its recent arduous exhibition tour through eastern Canada, followed immediately by a hard game in Vancouver.

The first period produced some good play while the Victoria team was fresh

After both teams had failed to convert excellent chances of scoring, Gordon scored for Saskatoon 1m. before the period closed on a rebound during a scramble in front of the Victoria goal. The second period was ragged and scoreless, the play being ex-

freely open and marked by frequent narrow escapes for both teams. The third period had been under way less than a half-minute when F. Cook drove the puck into the Victoria net with an odd shot. A minute later Fredrickson scored Victoria's only goal, when he caught the rebound from Walker's shot. W. Cook scored

utes before the end of the final period  
with a fast shot from right wing. W.  
Cook was the best man on the ice,  
while Fredrickson was perhaps the  
most effective Victoria player, al-  
though he was not playing his usual  
game. The summary:

| SASKATOON                                 | VICTORIA                  |
|---|---------------------------|
| F. Cook, Scott, Iw., rw, Walker, Meeking, |                           |
| Denneny, Gordon, c                        |                           |
|   | c, Frederickson, Anderson |
| W. Cook, Scott, rw., Iw., Hart, Oatman    |                           |
| Reise, Bourzault, ld                      |                           |
|   | rd, Fraser, Halderson     |
| Cameron, Benson, rd., Iw.,                | ld, Loughlin              |

Score—Saskatoon 3, Victoria 1. Goals—Gordon, F. Cook, W. Cook for Saskatoon; Fredericksen for Victoria. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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## SCHAEFER AND HOPPE TO MEET IN CONTEST

Billiard followers in Boston will have an opportunity to view Jacob Schaefer, in a match with William F. Hoppe, both former world champions, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Parlor on Hawley Street next week. Schaefer is in top form as shown in his recent match with Horemans.

points in that match and it is still the topic of billiard fans in Chicago where the match took place. Hoppe is pleased at the opportunity of meeting Schaefer in Boston for it is not long now before he will be in line for a try to regain his title which he held so long.

players will be for the four days beginning Tuesday and extending through Friday, afternoon and evening. The men have agreed to play in blocks of 400 points each and followers may expect to see a real pre-championship match.

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**MITCHELL, HARVARD COACH**  
Fred F. Mitchell, coach of Harvard University pitchers for the past two years and intimately connected with Harvard baseball since 1916, has been appointed head coach for the Crimson to succeed E. W. Mahan '16, who re-

years. Mitchell's contract is for three years. He will have complete charge of the baseball squad. According to the new Harvard mentor he will retain his position as business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club. In 1916 when Mitchell had charge of the Harvard nine, it had one of the best seasons in the history of the sport at Cambridge, and Harvard followers are looking forward to a bright future for next three years.

at least.

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**REISEL<sup>TM</sup> INCREASES LEAD**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Two games and the majority of the six-game series were captured here by Otto Reisel of Philadelphia from A. H. Kleckhefer, of Chicago, thereby increasing his lead in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. Kleckhefer is in second place. Reisel's vic-

stories were by scores of 55 to 47 in 43 innings and 50 to 47 in 50 innings, with high runs of 12 and 4 against 7 and for the loser.

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**INDIANA WINS EASILY**  
**PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7**—The Philadelphia Field Club soccer team was defeated in an American Soccer League game here Saturday by Indiana 4-0.

ing, 12 to 1. The Indiana eleven scored at will and had little trouble in turning aside the attack of the home team. Carlson, McGheen and Miller each kicked three goals.

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**TRANSYLVANIA ELECTS WARE**  
LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7 (P)—Lewis Ware, a junior, who has played on the Transylvania College football team for

**BETHLEHEM WINS 4 TO 1**  
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 7.—Bethlehem Steel checked the winning stride of J. & P. Coats by taking the American Soccer League contest played here Saturday, 4 goals to 1.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

**International Good Will and Good Business**

Ignorance doubtless is the basis for the frequently asserted assumption that those who advocate closer international co-operation are impractical idealists. The facts of the present world situation, particularly as they relate to the United States, seem to indicate that quite the contrary is the case and that those are most impractical who are most insistent upon the maintenance of national aloofness. For in the realm of international relations business has run a considerable distance ahead of politics. Trade today is organized on the basis of a recognition of world interdependence that is winning its way but slowly in political circles.

In this respect the war worked nothing short of a transformation in the economic outlook of the United States. While there is still hesitancy and doubt over the problem of America's political relationships in this post-war world, business men have allied themselves with the rest of the world by ties of finance that are well-nigh indissoluble. Even in respect to Russia—still a political outlaw—the economic interests of the United States have shaken free from many of their prejudices, and trade between the two nations is mounting steadily each month.

In 1924 American citizens, according to Kirby Page in his recent volume, "An American Peace Policy," had investments abroad that amounted to \$9,090,000,000. In that single year \$1,268,438,394 of American money was invested in foreign securities, and the net interest income of the United States from foreign investments amounted, in 1924, to \$464,000,000. When to this vast sum there is added the war debts owing to the United States, the total in American overseas loans and investments amounts to \$21,000,000,000, a sum greater than the national wealth of Canada and more than twice that of Belgium.

It is reassuring to know, as President Coolidge pointed out in his recent New York address, that international understanding and good will is a matter of good business. In an age when financial considerations are of such great moment as they are today, that fact throws the burden of proof upon those who still insist that the United States must hold off from so-called "foreign entanglements." A nation so deeply involved financially can ill afford to shun some of the other commitments which such a vast economic interest involves.

There is a good bit of force in the argument that prohibition in the United States became inevitable when it was made plain that the abolition of the liquor traffic was a business matter. The abolition of war may be speeded by a similar understanding. International friction is bad for the world's prosperity, and war is positively disastrous. There are altruistic and moral grounds for the increasing hostility toward war, but it is good to know that the idealists are allied with the best leadership in the world of industry and finance. And when to this great financial interest in the well-being of other nations there is added legislative authority to take the profit out of the war business, the probability of international conflict will be even more remote.

If one may draw a conclusion from the progress made by the American Statistical Society, the recently formed Canadian Statistical Society should have a wide sphere of usefulness opening up before it. Primarily, of course, the new society appeals to the statistician, but as the Financial Times of Montreal said the other day its real objective is educational and practical, and it is hoped that it will attract to it a wide representation of Canadian business men who realize the value of statistics and the statistician in modern business and finance. Thus the main purpose of the organization will be to bring about a closer contact between statisticians and the statistically minded, a gradual appreciation by industry and finance of the statistician and his work. It will also work for the encouragement of an increase in the scope of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. There would seem to be abundant reason for effecting at some future time an affiliation with the American society.

The "professionalizing" of football is not a new thing, but this fall has found such an increased activity that the question of its future is a topic of considerable moment. No amateur sport has created so much discussion upon its entrance into the professional field as American football. Started only about fifty years ago, the sport has grown from one which attracted only a few undergraduates, both as players and spectators, to one which brings out from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five candidates for the varsity team in the biggest colleges of America, and spectators in such numbers that many of the big games are unable to fill the applications, despite the fact that their fields accommodate from 50,000 to 80,000 persons. With this increased demand the price of tickets has advanced from around 50 cents to \$2 and \$3 per ticket—and when in the hands of speculators to vastly more.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that some of those persons who are always looking for a chance to commercialize a popular thing should have turned their attention to football. They are working on the theory that if college football will attract between 50,000 and 80,000 persons at from \$2 to \$3 apiece, games played by professional players who have made fine records on the college field will draw attendances which will net them good returns on their investments. They point to professional baseball as an example.

Many claim that the game is not adaptable to professionals, because much of the interest in football is centered around the college and school atmosphere, so that when the college sentiment is removed, much of the keen rivalry, both from the viewpoint of the spectator and

the player, has been removed. They also believe that the player has not the same interest in the game when playing for money as he has when playing for the glory of his Alma Mater. That there is considerable ground for this opinion, especially as regards the last-named feature, seems certain. A number of players who are now on professional teams and were stars on their college elevens have stated that they now play the game with a different spirit. The "society" feature which leads people who never sat in a college classroom to pay heavily for seats at the fashionable games would necessarily be absent from professional contests. But perhaps a different class might be attracted in equal numbers.

What influence the professional game may have on the college game remains to be seen. Some claim that it will injure its standing, while others maintain that it will be an aid to keeping interest up. Just now the college game appears to have gone beyond the control of the educational authorities, and there is a clamor in some quarters to curb the sport and place it on a rational basis. The subject is receiving considerable attention at Harvard University, and the daily paper of that college has even suggested that the professional game will do much to accomplish this end.

American football is unquestionably a great game. It appeals to the American spectator as no other game appears capable of doing. It must, from its very nature, retain a majority of the features which have made it so popular in college and school circles if it is to be popular in the professional world, and it is on the ability of professional promoters to make it do this that their success will depend. In Great Britain professional soccer has proved wonderfully successful, drawing crowds of from 75,000 to 100,000; but the two games are of an entirely different nature, and one cannot judge the future of American professional football from what has taken place in the professional soccer world, especially as soccer has not, at yet, been able to meet with any great success in the United States.

"Deceptive and misleading" is the phrase used by the World League Against Alcoholism in a statement issued the other day to offset the alleged findings of the Moderation League. These had claimed to establish that drunkenness in America had reached almost a pre-war level in 1924. And the facts brought forward to substantiate the charge would seem fully to justify it. For the World League declares that the Moderation League survey ignored increased population in the 350 towns of more than 5000 population where the data was obtained, and Robert E. Corradini, the research secretary of the World League, says further that, despite the fact that Chicago does not separate its arrests for intoxication from arrests for disorderly conduct, Chicago figures were used by the Moderation League without any explanation of this state of affairs. Analysis by the research department of the World League Against Alcoholism of the data on arrests for intoxication submitted by the Moderation League, furnishes the following:

| Year | Arrests per 10,000 population | Index 1914 equals 100% |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1914 | 189                           | 100                    |
| 1915 | 185                           | 98                     |
| 1916 | 185                           | 98                     |
| 1917 | 182                           | 96                     |
| 1918 | 158                           | 83                     |
| 1919 | 98                            | 52                     |
| 1920 | 71                            | 37                     |
| 1921 | 93                            | 49                     |
| 1922 | 93                            | 49                     |
| 1923 | 142                           | 75                     |
| 1924 | 141                           | 74                     |

Any wholly isolated movement to abolish state income taxes, like that said to be contemplated by Republican Party leaders in the State of New York, must be considered, first of all, with reference to its bearing on partisan politics rather than as a matter of strictly economic policy. It is a matter of common knowledge within the State that Governor Smith, who advanced his political fortunes when he succeeded in inducing the last Legislature to reduce income taxes by 25 per cent, is planning to recommend a similar reduction by the incoming Legislature. Republican strategists are now said to be preparing to outdo the Governor in generosity by initiating a movement to repeal the law levying any tax on earned incomes for state purposes.

The possibility of such action is predicated upon the fact that there is an estimated surplus of some \$20,000,000 in the state treasury. It appears that revenues derived from fixed sources, such as corporation taxes, stock transfer taxes, and inheritance taxes, have been much larger than the sums estimated. While probable expenditures are estimated at \$180,000,000, available revenues from all sources will amount, it is said, to \$200,000,000.

But while the popular reaction to the proposal to eliminate entirely this particular form of taxation is generally favorable, there remains to be reckoned with in New York, as in nearly every state, a powerful and influential element of the population. It is pointed out that the inhabitants of the agricultural sections do not, as a class, pay income taxes. There are exceptions, of course, but the average farmer is much more concerned over the increasing tax burden upon his land, his cattle and horses, and his crops, than over the matter of taxes upon net income.

So to the political strategists it at once appears that if the burdens borne by the urban taxpayer are to be lightened, there must be compensating concessions to the farmers if their support of the income tax elimination is to be assured. The voice of the farmer is quite as eloquent and convincing in legislative councils as that of the city dweller.

It is an encouraging indication, however, that there is a movement in the direction of tax reduction. This policy is directly in line with that adopted by the Administration in Washington, and the need is as great in the states as in the Nation. Any state that finds it possible to reduce, or even to abolish, its income tax levy, has the unquestioned right to do so. If by that economic formula it gains a measure

of temporary advantage over sister states, that is its own good fortune. State budgets, like those in the home, are properly managed by those immediately concerned.

**Empire Building**

Evidences of a strengthening of the bonds between the states in the British Empire are multiplying rapidly. The liberal policies which were so radically manifested in Australia, and even Canada, following the World War, and which seemed to presage differences between England and the colonies have been fading away during the past few years. Conservative victories in England apparently are turning the tide in the other direction, and today the feeling of unity is spreading from London to Cape Town, to Melbourne and to Ottawa. And this sentiment is taking tangible form in movements designed to effect an economic alliance between England and the colonies which will protect the British Empire from trade dependence on the rest of the world.

The recent elections in Canada, while they resulted in but a half-hearted victory for the Conservative Party, have been accepted rather generally as an expression of a desire on the part of the Canadians to strengthen the home ties with England. The victory may not have been decisive, but it was at least a start. Should this promise be fulfilled, it will undoubtedly mean that Canada will increase the tariff wall against foreign manufacturers. Already Canada has made some progress at increasing her milling capacity and has built a number of packing houses. But what is contemplated in Canada is no different from what has already been done in Australia, India and other British colonies. Tariff protection has been materially strengthened, and with each increase in that protection has resulted a corresponding favoritism shown English-made goods.

Adoption of protection by the colonies is nothing new in theory, but the degree to which this protection has gone is new. Inter-empire preference has been retained in practically every case, and this has not excluded the home country from its benefits. Even England recently adopted the so-called McKenna duties on automobiles and certain other commodities, and now Premier Baldwin acknowledges that the Government is contemplating proposing to Parliament further tariff duties. The abandonment of free trade on the part of England is an after-war development which is decidedly in keeping with the general policy of empire building. It gives the home country something that it can trade with the colonies for commercial preference.

The recent reciprocity arrangement negotiated between Jamaica and Canada, whereby one colony agrees to admit under preference the goods of the other, is but a furtherance of the general scheme. Such developments as between England and her colonies and between the colonies individually can have but one ultimate result. It means the welding together of these states into a world-wide empire.

From the rocky crags of Florida's mountain ranges come shrill notes of protest against the statement made by the Christian Science Monitor's intrepid explorer, Mr. Rufus Steele, to the effect that "the highest elevation reached among orange covered hills near the center of the State is about 140 feet." One gentleman writes that he is raising bananas at the dizzy height of 150 feet, and this grave error "reduces confidence in the whole article." From another source we learn that the peak of Iron Mountain is lost in the mists at a height of 325 feet. We can only hope that Mr. Steele's error is not a reflection upon the accuracy of the Christian Science Monitor's intrepid explorer. Apologies are due Florida. We can only conjecture that prolonged contemplation of prices of Florida real estate made it difficult for Mr. Steele to estimate lesser heights.

The Birmingham (Eng.) Post recently published a column and a half and quoted at length from an article in Collier's, which had claimed to establish that interesting fact. The Post article read in part: "America in the old days was unquestionably a wild place for the average American. He never did know the place to drink. Maybe he didn't, but just the same he presented a pretty good imitation of the process. And the beauty of it is that young America today really is getting to the place where it actually does not know the way to drink."

Chairs, which, with their standardized designs and efficient seats to comfort and movement, typify as much as anything else our present civilization, only became popular in England toward the end of the Jacobean period, according to Walter Rendell Storey, writing in The Antiquarian. "An inventory," he says, "taken in 1624 at Gilling Castle, Yorkshire, mentioned three chairs, although there were thirty-five stools listed. Even in 1669 when Charles II. entertained Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany, at dinner the only chair was that provided for the guest of honor."

Sir James M. Barrie is in trouble about one of his early plays, "Walker London." He objects to having it turned into a musical farce. "It was an early indication," he says, "in attempting to prevent its performance. It is seldom he has had difficulty with his plays. But his book characters tried him sorely. In 'When a Man's Single' they often wandered off the main road of the story, and his efforts to bring them back only resulted in their having their own way. And who will regret it?"

Aristide Briand, in assuming the Premiership of France, has been likened to a tight-rope artist. We hope the French people will not again echo the words of Jules Lemaitre, the poet and dramatist, when he saw a trapeze performer: "I could not begin to do what you do. But I have one advantage, I can understand you, while you don't begin to understand me."

"Iraq and Mesopotamia may soon recover their extraordinary fertility of biblical days," says the New York Times of Nov. 23. They could hardly be expected to do so before they recover from the shock of being regarded as two distinct places instead of one.

It is axiomatic that great events run in trilogies. Thus those who like to think in triangles consider: The Hague, Geneva, Locarno; or Magna Charta, Emancipation Proclamation, Locarno Pact. Whichever is preferred, the apex remains the same.

Is it not nearly time that the United States operators and coal miners introduce into their negotiations the spirit of the Locarno treaty?

## The Inspiration of a Great Queen

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

The passing of Queen Alexandra, ripe in years and rich in her people's love, temporarily removes an individual but permanently deepens an inspiration. By natural force of circumstance, there are few still among us who can recall from vivid memory the whole period of nearly sixty-three years since the venerable monarch first stepped on English soil as the young and beautiful Princess Alexandra of Denmark, three days later to become Princess of Wales, and nearly forty years after to be crowned Queen of Great Britain.

I am among that very small number, having, indeed, as one of the most pleasant recollections of my childhood in a Cornish town, then many miles removed from a railway or telegraph wire, the remembrance of having been the bearer of a small banner at the local rejoicings on the royal marriage. Since that day, the conditions of life have brought me into close touch with what has been passing in public affairs, courtly and social as well as political. And I have learned growingly to admire and esteem the inspiration for good in many varied and always worthy directions which emanated from Queen Alexandra.

Biographical details could be given in plenty, but it can here be endeavored to indicate what was the reality and what is likely to be the permanence of that great Princess's influence on English life. Taken from an ascending scale, yet seeing the significant importance of each, let there be noted the royal inspiration in matters of dress, demeanor (which would embrace decorum), and devotion to good works.

An example set from a throne, or the steps of a throne, is of enormous effect on the life not only of the country immediately affected but of lands far away. This is not alone in feminine costume, as examples supplied by the lives of King Edward VII and his eldest grandson, the Prince of Wales, attest; but it is most marked when it is a woman who leads other women along the fashionable path.

In modern times, the Empress Eugénie, when consort of Louis Napoleon, furnished the most striking example of this, and she ruled fashion not simply in France or even in England but throughout the world. Eugénie was a constantly and consciously displayed influence. Alexandra's self-revelation of character in terms of costume. She was always beautifully dressed, but never in "the height of fashion." Instinctively she avoided, she even detested, extremes in dress, whether of length or brevity, tightness or breadth.

Many a year since, there threatened to come into fashion as the leading costume of the day, a dress, what was known as the "eel-skin dress," which swathed a lady as closely as a mummy, and rendered her almost incapable of motion. The then Princess of Wales would have none of it; and most unusual circumstance in those days, it died in London before Paris became wearied.

And it must not be thought that this kind of royal influence is bounded even thus. When Eugénie considered it desirable to wear a huge crinoline, women throughout the world felt it necessary to do the like. When Alexandra fifty years since suffered a slight injury, "the Alexandra limp" was indulged in by many a London lady anxious in this absurd manner to show her loyalty.

Under the broad heading of demeanor can be placed Queen Alexandra's influence on the life, in the most varied, public, amusements, and social conventions. No one who has ever had the privilege of seeing that

great lady surrounded in the old days by her own children and in more recent years by her grandchildren, can ever forget her tenderness for the young. A very few days after her coronation in 1902, it was my fortune to be invited to Buckingham Palace to witness in the splendid private grounds, near to and yet removed from Hyde Park, a review of the representatives of such overseas troops as had come to London specially for the majestic occasion.

The newly crowned Queen, filled with gracious dignity, accompanied King Edward to the terrace, holding by the hand a shy, simply dressed, smiling girl of five, and followed by two little boys in white sailor suits. These are known today as Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York; and, while they were under the grand-maternal eye, they were models of behavior.

But when at the end the Queen had received distinguished guests, some of whom still accompanied her, the little ones scampered back to the palace, shouting with glee as they fell over each other at the door. And, as Alexandra saw them, the smile which softened the implied rebuke told the love she bore each little child.

Whether as princess or as queen she would not tolerate the slightest weakness or want of lightness in either conversation or behavior, or coarseness in the drama, and would never visit a house in which she knew either was indulged. She chose her company with extreme care, and I knew a great hostess whom the Queen told that she would never go where a very distinguished, but notorious, peeress was received, and this at the height of that peeress's distinction. The great lady took the hint; others learned of it; and the special notoriety ceased.

Queen Alexandra's devotion to good works, manifested in her country home by means of a kindly desire to the sincerely loving villagers, was shown in widespread ways. She was patroness of many hospitals and orphanages, but in none did she show as keen an interest as in the Royal Masonic Institutions for Girls and Boys, of each of which she was patroness to the end.

In 1888, when the former celebrated his first centenary, the then Princess of Wales, as wife of the Grand Master of English Freemasons, presented the prizes to the happy children; and the very fine Alexandra Centenary Hall, which on festive occasions holds some hundreds of them, was erected in grateful appreciation of the event. Ten years later, the Princess did the like at the centenary of the boys' institution, and the royal effort proved a very large influence in raising the fund for the building of a splendid school in the country, not far from London, which boards, teaches, and trains for active life 400 orphan boys.

In another benevolent direction, the great Queen stamped her name on a permanent work. Always interested in King Edward's Hospital Fund, a noble effort due to her husband's initiative, the Queen inspired an occasion in London known as "Queen Alexandra's Rose Day," which annually raises a great sum for the regular support of these beneficent institutions.

As likewise the inspirer of a movement for improving the position of nurses she did much; and "Lady of Justice" in England, was among her many titles. It could be said that she was a world of miles away from the world. It embodied a spirit which will be an inspiration to generations yet unborn.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

A questionnaire was recently addressed to the workers, who are attending the State Opera in Moscow in increasing numbers because 30 per cent of the tickets are reserved for trade-union members at reduced prices, as to their preferences in the matter of operatic performances. The result showed that they generally prefer Russian to foreign operas; and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sadko" and Borodin's "Prince Igor" came first in order of preference. "Sadko" is distinguished for its beautiful melodies and rich imaginative staging, based upon an old Russian legend, while "Prince Igor" contains an extraordinarily brilliant ballet-scene.

The development of Russian export of such dairy products as butter and eggs demands an extension of the country's cold storage facilities. Mr. Krassin, the Commissioner for Foreign Trade and Ambassador to France, recently declared that because of the lack of these facilities it has been sometimes found necessary to export dairy produce at times when there is no real demand for them on the foreign markets. With a view to eliminating this situation, cold-storage plants are being constructed in Leningrad, Odessa and other centers.

The captain of a ship which left its usual course in plying between Baku and the Persian port Enzeli recently discovered an old Asiatic city buried beneath the waters of the Caspian Sea. Streets, mosques and houses of Eastern architectural design could be clearly made out in the shallower stretches of the sea. It is thought this town is the ancient Harapa-Shater which sank beneath the Caspian Sea after an earthquake 300 years ago. The fishermen of the Caspian insist that there are several such towns at the bottom of the ocean and that some of them can be seen on clear days.

Interesting historical memories were evoked by the recent celebration of the eightieth birthday of the veteran Russian revolutionist, Mikhail Petrovich Sazhen, who had been an intimate friend of the famous nihilist Bakunin and an active fighter in the ranks of the Paris Communards in 1871. Sazhen is a member of the small group of early rebels against the Tsarist régime who still live in Moscow and are treated with honor as pioneers of the Russian revolutionary movement, although their original ideas often deviated considerably from the line of orthodox Communism.

An erect, lean figure, Sazhen was very quiet during the ceremony which was arranged in his honor, and gave the impression of a man who is living in the past, in the days of the Commune and the early romantic terrorist plots and conspiracies against the Tsars. A lively dispute arose between an anarchist who tried to claim Sazhen for his belief and several Communists; and Mr. Ryazansky, director of the Marx and Engels Institute, found a half humorous solution for the controversy when he presented Sazhen with a complete edition of the works of Marx and Engels, designed to root out any anarchistic heresies which the old revolutionist might still cherish.

Manual workers seem to be the chief victims of the drink habit which has developed since the introduction of vodka early in October. Court statistics show that 60.5 per cent of the persons arrested for drunkenness in the streets of Moscow are factory workers. Twenty per cent are employees; 14 per cent unemployed; and 5 per cent are listed as persons without definite profession. Many workers are reported to have acquired the habit of drinking during the lunch hour and sometimes even during their work. In an effort to counteract the spread of alcoholism, the factories are instituting lectures, anti-alcohol leagues and public trials of drunkards.

Foreigners planning to visit Russia will soon enjoy the advantages of a "Soviet Baedeker." The pre-war Baedeker is naturally more out-of-date in Russia than in most countries, because of the very profound changes which have taken place. Hotels, railroad and cab fares, official regulations, all the little details of life, have changed, and the revolution has created new curiosities, new places of interest for the globe-trotter to visit. The projected Soviet guidebook, which has been published in German and English, describes five large cities, Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kiev and Kharkov. It also contains a number of general articles about various phases of Soviet life. The Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which has sponsored the publication of this work, is preparing to issue a new comprehensive guidebook for the whole Soviet Union.

The Russian transportation system is recovering, along with other branches of the national economic life; and

it is planned to build between 6000 and 7000 miles of new railroad lines in the course of the next five years. During the coming year it is estimated that the average speed will reach 75 per cent and passenger traffic 85 to 87 per cent of the pre-war figures. Some stretches of Russian railroad will soon be electrified, suburban lines and stretches of railroad passing through the mountainous regions of the Crimea and the Caucasus being first picked out for this transformation.

Far away in northeastern Siberia, on the frozen banks of the Aldan River, something in the nature of a Russian Klondyke has been discovered. Rich gold deposits have been found, and treasure-seekers from all over the Union are pushing toward this wild and inaccessible spot, which is hundreds of miles away from any railroad. The journey from the nearest railroad center to the Aldan by reindeer, horse or camel takes thirty to forty days. The Far Eastern Bank and the Far Eastern State Trading Company send regular supplies of provisions for the miners.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed. The editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Corn and Copper"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The recent editorial in the Monitor on "Corn and Copper" did not appeal to me as presenting a very accurate picture of the position of the producer of these two commodities. After showing that farmers are receiving 10 cents a bushel profit on the average and in some cases less for this year's corn crop, the article attempted to draw a comparison between this small margin that the farmer is receiving and the apparently far greater profit that copper producers are making.

The fallacy in the comparison was that the average profit on a bushel of corn was compared with the margin of profit of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, the largest and one of the lowest cost producers of copper in the world. If it were possible to compare the average profit on copper with the average profit on copper a fair picture would be obtained.

When one remembers that there are many mines in the United States whose cost of production is so high that they have made practically no profits in the last few years, it is readily seen that the average margin of profit of the copper industry would be radically different from that made by Kennecott. Kennecott's cost of production is around 8 1/2 cents, due in a large measure to its ownership of the Braden Copper Mines Company of Chile which can produce huge quantities of copper at very low cost per pound.

There are, however, only a few copper companies in this country whose production costs are below 10 cents a pound, and there are many whose costs run as high as 12 and 15 cents. These figures are, as a rule, made up before the charges for depletion and depreciation, so that the final net profit is somewhat lower than the spread between the cost per pound and the present market price of around 14 1/2 cents a pound would indicate.

The statement in the editorial, that "there is a surplus of copper as there is of corn," is not borne out by recent figures which show that there is only about a month's supply of copper on hand. This in itself answers your implied question why there has not been a slump in copper prices, as there has in corn quotations.

No doubt the margin of profit that corn growers are receiving this year is inadequate, but a comparison with the copper industry, which has been in the doldrums since the war ended, does not make a very striking contrast.

C. W. R.  
Boston, Mass.

### "Two Kinds of Strikes"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Please permit me to compliment you upon an editorial, entitled "Two Kinds of Strikes," in a recent issue of your paper. In it you commented upon the loss due to labor strikes and remarked that the holding of valuable sites out of use while waiting for a rise in price has the same effect upon society as a strike.

As a matter of fact, it appears to the writer to be undoubtedly true that the effect of speculation in sites does more damage than any other single maladjustment in our industrial organization, and I should like to live to see the Pittsburgh graded tax plan applied to all communities so as to prevent wild speculation and encourage improvement. It seems to me it would do more to safeguard our institutions than any other single move that could be made.

E. M. S.  
Los Angeles, Calif.